

Hurricane Season 2016

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EVACUATION
ROUTE

2016

2016 FEMA REGION 6 / LOUISIANA HURRICANE OPLAN

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region 6

Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP)

June 2016



U.S. Department of Homeland Security | FEMA

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FEMA

2016 FEMA REGION 6 / LOUISIANA HURRICANE OPERATIONS PLAN (OPLAN)

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This document is intended to serve as a supplement to the FEMA Region 6 All Hazards Plan by providing guidance regarding actions FEMA Region 6 can be expected to take while providing federal support to the State of Louisiana during a hurricane response affecting Louisiana coastal parishes. This document is not mandating or limiting any actions; nor is it meant to replace any other document. The guidance presented does not override any state, regional or local plans or plans that have been developed by other federal agencies, but does seek to synchronize these plans and to provide a roadmap for pre-landfall and post-landfall immediate response federal support.

Send any recommended changes or corrections to eddie.pack@fema.dhs.gov. Our gratitude and thanks are extended to the many response partners who have participated in the development of this plan.

FORWARD

The lessons learned by our Nation over the past several hurricane seasons have forever changed the way in which we prepare for, respond to, and conduct recovery operations following a catastrophic disaster. These lessons became the basis for a wide range of legislative actions, organizational changes, and procedural initiatives aimed at improving our ability to ensure our citizens are well-served by the emergency management community in the future.

In keeping with the DHS/FEMA policy of providing “more, sooner, faster, and smarter” in terms of response resources, DHS/FEMA Headquarters, in coordination with the Federal Interagency Community, has developed a hurricane Federal Interagency Response Plan (FIRP) for the upcoming 2016 hurricane season. This comprehensive OPLAN identifies the critical steps that will be taken by DHS/FEMA, and other Federal departments and agencies in preparation for, in response to, and recovery from a severe weather event, and assigns specific responsibilities across the Federal Government.

The state of Louisiana and FEMA Region 6 has developed a Region 6 / Louisiana Hurricane Operations Plan (OPLAN), which will address operational plans, policies, and procedures to be used in the event of a tropical storm or hurricane (or other weather-related event) that would impact the state of Louisiana. The joint Region 6/Louisiana Hurricane OPLAN will leverage existing plans and procedures, and refine the actions, priorities, and timelines relevant to Louisiana’s capabilities and identified shortfalls.

The joint Region 6/Louisiana Hurricane OPLAN adheres to the incident management principles outlined in the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which is the basic guidance for any State/Federal response, whether the result of a natural or technological disaster. Regardless of the hazard, the incident management structure remains basically the same, with the nature of the disaster (i.e., terrorism, natural, man-made, etc.) determining the size and composition of the response using the Whole Community concept.

Actual response operations will continually be refined and improved. As changes are made, we will provide appropriate inserts or “remove-and-replace pages” for updating the OPLAN. We welcome your comments on how to make the OPLAN more useful. Please forward any such correspondence to DHS/FEMA Region 6, ATTN: Director, Response Division, 800 North Loop 288, Denton, Texas, 76209.

I appreciate and applaud the combined efforts of our State, local, Tribal, and Federal partners, as well as those in voluntary organizations and the private sector that helped develop this OPLAN.

[\\Signed\\](#)

Tony Robinson
Regional Administrator
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1.0 SITUATION

1.1 Purpose

This Operations Plan (OPLAN) addresses the coordinated State/Federal Emergency Management preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation operations in support of State, local, and Tribal governments affected by a severe tropical storm or hurricane for the 2016 hurricane season. The area of operations of this OPLAN covers the gulf coast state of Louisiana.

All of the State/Federal preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation actions are planned and executed in coordination with GOHSEP, FEMA Region 6, Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and other state/federal agencies. Using the Whole Community concept, actions will be planned and coordinated with state, local and private sector partners that support the State of Louisiana's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) in preparation for the 2016 hurricane season.

This joint OPLAN was developed in accordance with CPG 101 and the FEMA Operational Planning Manual (FOPM) and applies the general responsibilities and principles of the National Response Framework (NRF) and National Disaster Recovery Framework, built on the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to coordinate regional emergency management planning and preparations. All regional departments and agencies with emergency management responsibilities detailed in the NRF/NDRF will prepare to respond should a tropical storm or hurricane overwhelm the state's capabilities.

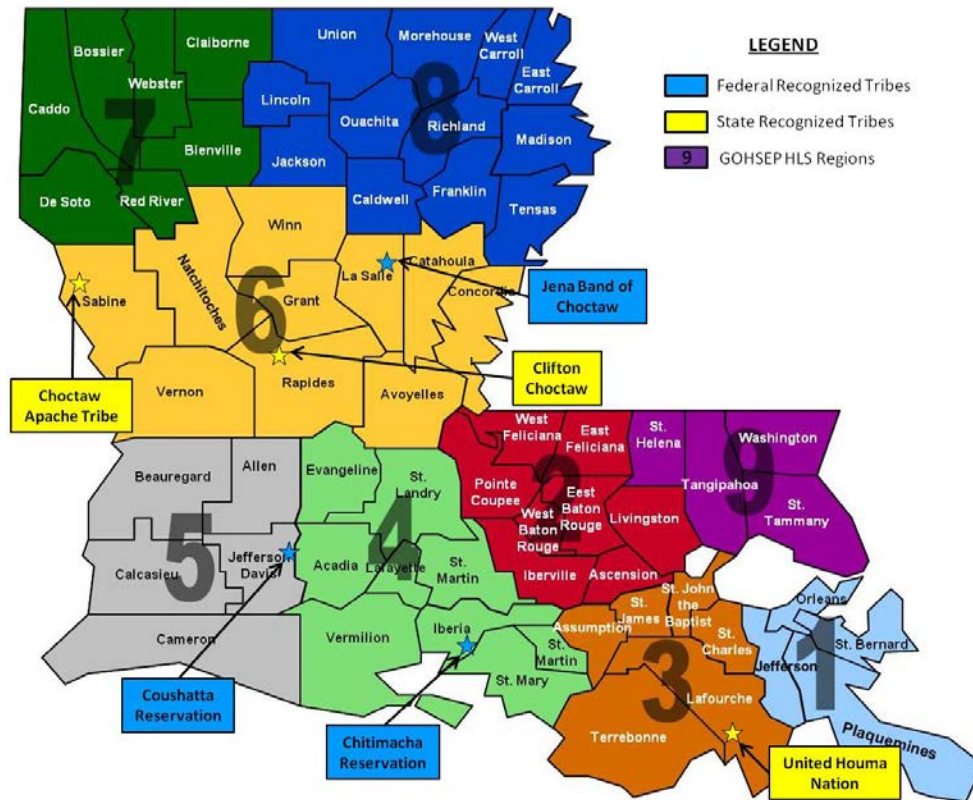
This plan will be reviewed before the start of each hurricane season or as factors such as new guidance from senior leadership, and/or lessons learned from actual events or exercises, State of Louisiana and FEMA's understanding of the hurricane threat, National Weather Service predictions, and the state of preparedness of relevant federal, state, and local response capabilities may create the need for more frequent review.

1.2 Background

Louisiana is in the Gulf Coastal Plain and covers an area of approximately 51,000 square miles. Fourteen percent of the land area is covered with water in the form of lakes, rivers, streams, bayous and wetlands. The overall terrain ranges from flat to gently rolling hills; from below sea level in the southern portion (see figure 2) to slightly more than 535 feet above sea level at Driskill Mountain in Bienville Parish.

The State of Louisiana has sixty-four (64) major political subdivisions called parishes (see figure 1) and a population estimated at 4,533,372 (2010 census). Parishes are further subdivided into cities, towns and villages, and are usually governed by a president-council form of government or a police jury headed by a president. Cities, towns and villages have a mayor-council governing body of elected officials.

The state is also home to Indian tribes recognized by the Federal government (see figure 1). The tribes are dealt with by the federal government on a government-to-government basis by the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs. The state deals with the tribes through the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs. The state encourages close cooperation among tribes, parish governments, and state agencies to ensure the protection of people's lives and property.

Figure 1: Louisiana Parishes and State/Federal Recognized Indian Tribes

1.3 Authorities

This plan is consistent with all appropriate United States laws, policies, and other related requirements. This plan will not alter existing authorities, nor will it create new authorities. This plan does not alter or impede the ability of state/federal departments and agencies to carry out their specific authorities and statutory responsibilities.

It is based upon appropriate legal authorities, Presidential Executive Orders, Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD), national guidance, policies, strategies and state and local policies. This plan is designed to facilitate and support incident management through the provision of Federal resources in response to an Incident of National Significance. Authorities include, but are not limited to:

1.3.1 State

1. The Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act of 1993, as amended
2. Act 111, Emergency Interim State Executive Succession Act of 1963
3. Act 112, Emergency Interim Judicial Succession Act of 1963
4. Act 113, Emergency Interim Legislative Succession of 1963, as amended
5. The Louisiana State Administrative Plan dated 1992, as amended
6. Louisiana Significant/High Hazard Dam Safety Plan 1989
7. State Executive Order included in the preface to the Louisiana EOP
8. Louisiana Disaster Recovery Manual dated January 2005, as amended

9. Other Acts, Executive Orders, Proclamations, Compacts, Agreements, and Plans pertaining to emergencies and/or disasters that has been or will be developed or enacted.

1.3.2 Federal

1. The Economy Act of 1932
2. National Strategy for Homeland Security, dated October 2002
3. Homeland Security Act of 2002
4. Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA)
5. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5)
6. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 (HSPD-7)
7. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8)
8. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12)
9. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-228, as amended by PL 100-207 (The Stafford Act)
10. Posse Comitatus Act (PCA) (Title 18 USC, Section 185)
11. National Response Framework
12. Federal Interagency Response Plan (FIRP)
13. Incident Management Handbook (IMH)
14. Other statutory authorities, national policies, and at the direction of the President through the Secretary for Homeland Security

1.3.3 Local

1. Ordinances or resolutions enacted or to be enacted pursuant to requirements of authorities cited in 1.3.2 above as they pertain to emergencies/disasters.
2. Act 114, Emergency Interim Local Executive Succession Act of 1963
3. Local Emergency Operations Plans
4. Mutual Aid, Letters of Agreement, and/or Memorandums enacted or to be enacted

1.3.4 Volunteer

1. Louisiana Revised Statutes, Chapter 29:650, Civil Air Patrol
2. Act 58-4-1905, American Red Cross (ARC). Mennonite Disaster Services/FEMA Agreement. Salvation Army Chapter, May 12, 1974 and Memorandums of Understanding between Louisiana and the agencies above
3. Other Directives as appropriate

1.4 Threat

This OPLAN addresses the multiple effects of a catastrophic hurricane impacting the coastal parishes of Louisiana. These effects include, but are not limited to: high winds, flooding from rain, and storm surge inundation of coastal and low-lying areas.

1.4.1 Wind

Hurricanes form from tropical cyclones that develop in the Northern Hemisphere tropics east of the International Dateline consisting of dangerous winds and torrential rains. Tropical cyclones are classified as follows:

- **Tropical Depression:** A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the United States 1-minute average) is 33 kt (38 mph or 62 km/hr) or less.
- **Tropical Storm:** A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the United States 1-minute average) ranges from 34 kt (39 mph or 63 km/hr) to 63 kt (73 mph or 118 km/hr).
- **Hurricane:** An intense tropical weather system with a well-defined circulation and maximum sustained surface winds of 74 mph (64 knots) or higher. In the western North Pacific, hurricanes are called typhoons, and similar storms in the Indian Ocean are called cyclones.

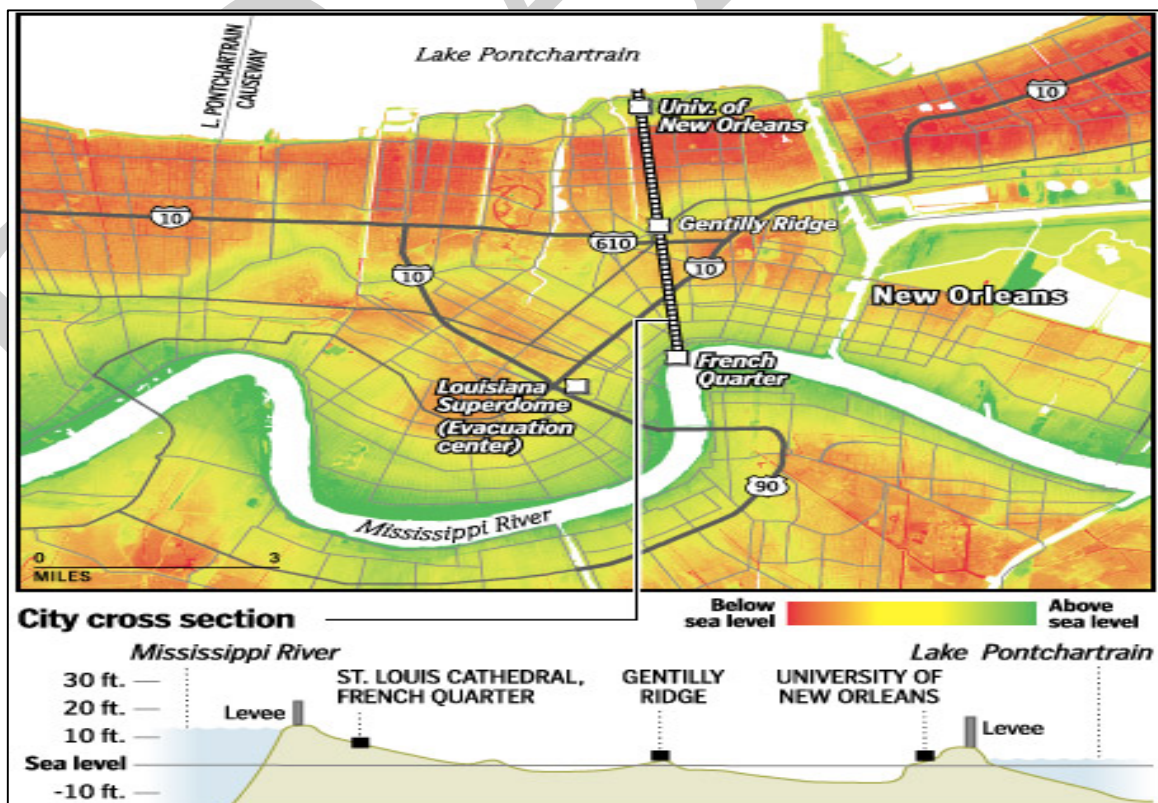
1.4.2 Storm Surge

Storm surge (the water that is pushed onshore as a tropical cyclone makes landfall) is the most hazardous aspect of the storm. Hurricanes can produce storm surge in excess of 20 feet across a 50- to 100- mile wide span that can travel several miles inland. Storm surge has the greatest potential to cause catastrophic loss of life and damage to critical infrastructure within the coastal parishes of Louisiana.

80% of New Orleans (50% of the urban area) is below sea level. In the diagram below, all of the yellow and red areas are at or below sea level. During a hurricane, the wind-driven "storm surge" further raises the level of the waters surrounding the city.

Hurricanes and their associated high winds, flying debris, rain, potential flooding, and storm surge pose direct threats to individuals, communities, infrastructure, and natural environment.

Figure 2: New Orleans Sea Level Map



The coastal area of Louisiana has twelve parishes that are vulnerable to storm surge (see figure 3 below).

Figure 3: Louisiana Coastal Parishes



1.4.3 Secondary Threats

Secondary threats from hurricanes can be *tornados*, and *flash flooding* along the inland path of the hurricane or tropical storm. Severe weather events have the potential to take lives, damage or destroy property, and impact the nation's economic capability. In Region 6, the coastal jurisdictions in the State of Louisiana are vulnerable to tropical storms and hurricanes that enter the Gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and from those storms that form in the Gulf itself.

The threat of a storm that develops in the Gulf of Mexico often develops quickly providing very little warning to local, state and federal agencies. Historical data shows that tropical cyclones have formed in the Gulf, intensifying to hurricane strength and making landfall in 48 hours or less (e.g. Hurricane Humberto in 2007). The lack of time to prepare for, and respond to a storm forming in the Gulf poses a great threat to life and property along the coast of Louisiana.

In addition to damage of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) caused by severe weather, evacuation of residents from coastal jurisdictions may also present challenges to other Host States providing shelter support to Louisiana evacuees.

1.5 Critical Considerations

Several important factors should be considered during OPLAN implementation to address both the threat of a tropical storm or hurricane making landfall, which include but are not limited to:

1. The State doesn't have sufficient in-state shelter capacity for the planned 50K general population requiring evacuation and shelter assistance, therefore host state sheltering will be required for 27K general population (CTNs).
2. The State of Louisiana has requested the Federal Government be prepared to evacuate 10K general population (CTNs) by air and 1,063 hospital patients using the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) for a SE strike on the New Orleans area.

3. The State of Louisiana has coordinated host state sheltering for 5,500 CTNs with the States of Tennessee and Kentucky leaving a delta of 4,500 CTNs requiring host state support and sheltering.
4. Incidents occurring simultaneously such as a dual state strike (LA and TX) present competing resource requirements; adjudication will be required.

1.6 Critical Assumptions

Assumptions pertaining to a hurricane scenario include, but are not limited to:

1. A pre-landfall emergency declaration (EM) will be granted by the President if requested by the state.
2. FEMA Region 6 will request that HQ activate two zones of AMR air to support NDMS operations.
3. State and Federal resources will be staged prior to the onset of tropical storm force winds reaching the Louisiana coastline.
4. Out-of-state sheltering will be provided by host states not already coordinated with for evacuation of Critical Transportation Needs (CTNs) population.
5. Transportation assets (ground and air) required to conduct an effective evacuation of 50K residents not able to self-evacuate will be available.
6. Coastal parishes have significant populations living in travel trailers, mobile homes and moderately damaged housing stocks. While evacuation is a personal responsibility, some residents will need transportation assistance out of the potential impacted parishes.
7. A tropical storm or major hurricane making landfall along the Louisiana coastline will overwhelm the State's resources and require sustained deployment of federal resources.
8. The Department of Defense (DoD) and FEMA/AMR will provide the necessary air crews and aircraft needed for medical evacuation to meet State requirements of 1,063 patients.
9. Effective tactical communications systems and services will be required to support response and recovery operations.
10. Response to a hurricane event will require extensive billeting and support from non-traditional sources for deployed Joint Field Office (JFO) personnel.

1.7 Mission Essential Tasks (Objectives)

The following response objectives have been identified as priority for response operations pre- and post-landfall of a catastrophic hurricane.

1. CONDUCT LIFE-SAVING AND LIFE-SUSTAINING OPERATIONAL SUPPORT TO THE STATE
2. GAIN AND MAINTAIN SITUATIONAL AWARENESS AND PROVIDE DECISION MAKERS WITH CRITICAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE INCIDENT
3. ENSURE BASIC COMMUNICATIONS ARE ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED AMONG LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONDERS
4. PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION SERVICES FOR RESPONSE PRIORITIES
5. PROVIDE ESSENTIAL MASS CARE SERVICES TO THE IMPACTED POPULATION
6. ENSURE A SAFE AND SECURE ENVIRONMENT FOR RESPONDERS AND AFFECTED COMMUNITIES
7. DELIVER PROMPT, ACTION ORIENTED PUBLIC MESSAGING
8. DELIVER PROMPT SEARCH AND RESCUE SERVICES TO PERSONS IN DISTRESS WITHIN THE IMPACTED AREA

9. CONDUCT TRIAGE AND PROVIDE EMERGENCY-LEVEL HEALTH AND MEDICAL TREATMENT TO SEVERELY INJURED PEOPLE WITHIN THE IMPACTED AREA
10. RECOVER DECEASED AND PROVIDE MORTUARY SUPPORT
11. STABILIZE DAMAGED CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE TO MINIMIZE CASCADING THREATS TO THE POPULATION
12. PROVIDE ESSENTIAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SERVICES AND RESOURCES TO THE IMPACTED POPULATION

2.0 MISSION

GOHSEP and FEMA Region 6 and its interagency state/federal partners will coordinate and synchronize operations for responding to and recovering from the effects of a severe tropical storm or hurricane making landfall in Louisiana in order to save lives, reduce human suffering and prevent severe property damage.

3.0 EXECUTION

The State/Federal Governments will move rapidly to provide lifesaving and life sustaining resources to the local impacted Parishes to restore critical infrastructure and services. If required, and where practical, resources will be staged in Louisiana. As soon as feasible, GOHSEP and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will form a joint State/Federal Unified Coordination Group (UCG) that will establish unified objectives across the “whole community”. The response and recovery structure is organized, staffed, and managed in a manner consistent with NIMS principles and is led by the UCG. A State/ Federal Joint Field Office (JFO) will be established at an agreed upon location and is the facility where the UCG, its Command Staff, and General Staff operate and provide unity of effort.

3.1 SENIOR LEADER’S INTENT

The State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) will ensure unity of effort by establishing a joint State/Federal UCG to unify actions across the “Whole Community” and to coordinate disaster response activities that are consistent with the priorities set by the Governor of Louisiana.

State and Federal efforts will help to alleviate human suffering, ensure the continuity of critical government functions and services, stabilize and repair critical infrastructure, and help create an operational environment conducive to short-term and long-term community recovery and future hazard mitigation in Louisiana.

Senior Leaders Guidance for Response.

1. All federal/state responders should be prepared and ready to respond to the next disaster.
2. Think Big, Go Big, Go Fast, and Be Smart about it.
3. Focus on outcomes for survivors.
4. Mission Assignments should have a clear task, purpose, definition of success, demobilization plan and end state.
5. Be survivor centric in mission and program delivery.
6. Get in, stabilize, recover and reset.

3.2 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

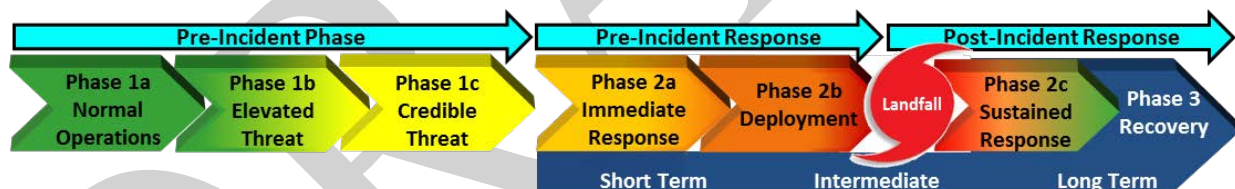
Tropical storm-force winds have the highest likelihood of impacting the Pre-incident response phase of operations. “H-Hour”, a term used to describe the countdown in hours of when Tropical Storm force winds (> 39 mph; 34 knot) will reach the Louisiana coastline, will be used for reverse planning. *This timing will be based on the official forecast track from the NHC and the H-hour timeline established by GOHSEP Operations.*

The State/Federal leadership plans to respond to a tropical storm or hurricane threatening the coastal parishes of Louisiana utilizing three phases: **Preparation** (Phases 1a, 1b and 1c), **Pre-Incident** (Phase 2), and **Post-Incident** (Phase 3). These phases are divided into a more detailed sequence of events using the State/Federal H-Hour timeline that is synchronized with “decision points”. These Decision Points specify actions that will be taken when the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Hurricane Center (NHC) storm location (LAT/LONG) reaches particular H-Hour phase lines on the Hurricane Decision Points map (see Attachment A-2).

3.2.1 GENERAL

An event such as a tropical storm or hurricane provides emergency management personnel with enough early warning that a catastrophic event could or will occur giving leadership time to prepare and respond to the severe weather event. This is known as a “Notice” event. Below is an illustration and explanation of the phases used in this OPLAN.

Figure 4: Operational Phases (Notice Event)



PRE-INCIDENT PHASE:

PHASE 1a – Normal Operations (Monitoring) (H-144 to H-120)

Decision Points 1/2 – A tropical depression or more intense storm system in the *Atlantic or Eastern Caribbean Sea*: The purpose of Decision Points one and two proposed actions are to gain situational awareness, verify mission ready resources, and keep ESFs updated regarding storm track and the state/federal actions.

PHASE 1b – Elevated Threat (H-120 to H-72)

Decision Point 3 – A tropical depression or more intense storm in the *Western Caribbean Sea*: The purpose of Decision Point three proposed actions are to activate the RRCC and deploy IMAT and selected ESFs, coordinate response requirements with GOHSEP, activate and deploy response, recovery and mitigation resources to the IOF and designated staging areas to support mission requirements.

PHASE 1c – Credible Threat (H-72 to H-48)

Decision Point 4 – Louisiana has a 20-50% probability of experiencing hurricane force winds, or a Hurricane Watch is issued, landfall probable – The purpose of Decision Point four proposed actions are to increase operational readiness and prepare for evacuation orders.

PRE-INCIDENT RESPONSE:

PHASES 2a and 2b – Pre-Incident Response (H-48 to H-Hour)

Decision Points 5/6 – Louisiana has a 50-80% probability of experiencing hurricane force winds, or a Hurricane Warning is issued, landfall imminent – The purpose of Decision Points five and six proposed actions are to implement evacuation, sheltering and staging strategies, protect critical infrastructure, and ensure safety of all response personnel and protection of resources. When safe, personnel will commence response activities.

POST-INCIDENT RESPONSE:

PHASE 3 – Post-incident Response (H-Hour to H+...)

Decision Point 7 – Landfall is made in Louisiana – The purpose of Decision Point seven proposed actions are to conduct post landfall SMART SAR, damage assessments and recovery activities that will stabilize critical infrastructure, restore critical government essential functions and services, provide individual assistance to survivors and minimize damage to property.

Note: The Synchronization Matrix (Attachment A-1) provides tasks to be accomplished at each Decision Point in the H-hour timeline. These actions may not occur sequentially. Not every hurricane event will develop in the Atlantic Ocean. Consequently, if a hurricane or tropical storm develops in the Gulf of Mexico, selected actions may be compressed in order to complete preparations before onset of tropical storm force winds reach the Louisiana coastline.

3.2.2 ALERT/ACTIVATION

The activation of the joint State/Federal UCG is summarized in the section below. *See Annex A for further details on alert/activation of local, State, and Federal EOCs and the task organization for response to an incident.*

3.2.2.1 Local, State, and Federal Operations Centers

1. A severe weather event will prompt GOHSEP to direct implementation of the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the immediate activation of **local and State** command and coordinating facilities including:
 - The State EOC, located at the Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP), 7677 Independence Blvd in Baton Rouge, LA, will activate to the appropriate level based on the situation and threat and begin coordinating state activities to include alerting the UCG and requesting state ESF staff report to the State EOC.

- Parish EOCs potentially affected by the tropical storm or hurricane and other Parishes providing support.
 - Department Operations Centers of all State agencies and departments with response roles under the Louisiana EOP.
2. The potential tropical storm / hurricane also results in the immediate activation or elevated level of activation of all **DHS** command and coordinating facilities including:
- DHS National Operations Center (NOC)
 - FEMA National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)
 - FEMA Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC). FEMA Region 6 personnel will be alerted using the “Emergency Notification System” (ENS). Upon notification of the potential threat the RRCC will activate to the appropriate level and begin coordinating federal activities to include alerting regional and ESF staff for deployment to the RRCC and/or IOF/JFO.
 - Regional and National operating centers of Other Federal Agencies, including entities with coordinating, primary, and support roles within Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) defined under the NRF.
 - DoD, including U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM), Joint Director of Military Support (JDOMS), and the National Guard Bureau (NGB).

3.2.3 DEPLOYMENT

Regional IMAT(s):

The Regional IMATs are staffed, trained, and ready to respond to the State of Louisiana when a tropical storm or hurricane is imminent. If there’s a potential for a dual strike, Region 6 IMATs will deploy to Louisiana and Texas respectively. The IMAT(s) will include Region 6 staff augmentation, members of selected Federal ESFs and the Region 6 DCE as warranted by the event.

In coordination with GOHSEP selected Federal resources and teams will deploy and stage at the IOF, Incident Staging Base(s) or other designated staging areas prior to the onset of tropical storm force winds reaching the Louisiana coastline based on the estimated track and impact of the tropical storm or hurricane.

FEMA Backup Region(s):

When requested and approved by HQ, the selected back-up FEMA Region(s) will deploy to the Region 6 AOR to provide support and augmentation to the RRCS, Regional IMAT(s), and IOF/JFO respectively. The decision on what areas the back-up Region(s) will augment will be determined based on the situation as it develops.

3.2.4 EMPLOYMENT

The employment of resources will begin once it is determined that it is safe to continue response operations following the passing of the storm. Some resources needed post-storm include, but are not limited to:

- **Commodities** - The State EOC (GOHSEP) will assess the requested needs of the effected Parishes and coordinate delivery of commodities to the state staging areas and onward movement to the local Point of Distribution (POD) sites. *See Annex D, Logistics for the designated locations of Federal and State staging areas.*
- **Search and Rescue (SAR)** - Resources will be coordinated by the Louisiana Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) who has the lead for managing all state SAR operations and resources. Immediately after receiving a call for state SAR resources and assistance GOHSEP will activate and direct LDWF to move the appropriate type and number of SAR resources to assist the local Incident Commander (IC) in the impacted area(s).

3.2.5 DEMOBILIZATION

Demobilization is the orderly, safe, and efficient return of a resource to its original location and status. Demobilization processes are initiated either when the mission is completed or when it is determined the magnitude of the event does not warrant continued use of the State and/or Federal resource. Demobilization procedures will be in accordance with existing department and agency policies and procedures. Demobilization should begin as soon as possible to facilitate accountability of the resources and be fully coordinated with other incident management and response structures. All files, records, and documents pertaining to the disaster must be returned to the state and regional offices for archiving.

3.3 KEY STATE/FEDERAL ROLES AND RESPONSABILITIES

The following sections provide guidance to State/Federal departments and agencies regarding their roles and responsibilities (common and specific) before, during, and after a severe weather event. Additionally, it is vital to acknowledge the role played by State, local, and Tribal emergency management agencies in preparing for and responding to a potential hurricane making landfall in Louisiana.

3.3.1 COMMON ROLES AND RESPONSABILITIES

The following tasks are assigned to all participating departments and agencies:

- Coordinate actions, assets, and resources with other Federal departments and agencies, and governmental entities at the State, local and Tribal levels.
- Develop and synchronize plans (CONPLANs and OPLANs) with other Federal departments and agencies, and other governmental entities at the State, local and Tribal levels.
- All deployed Federal resources remain under the control of their respective Federal departments and agencies during mobilization and deployment. Some Federal departments and agencies have authority under their own statutes to deploy directly to the incident scene.

- Equip, train, and credential personnel to effectively respond and support the operation.
- Exercise, capture lessons learned, and refine departmental and agency hurricane plans.
- Engage Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOADs) and private sector partners, as appropriate.

3.3.2 SPECIFIC ROLES AND RESPONSABILITIES

1. **Governor of Louisiana:**

The Governor of Louisiana has the overall responsibility for emergency management in the state assisted in these duties by the GOHSEP Director as mentioned in LRS 29:724. RS 29:724 outlines the powers of the Governor during times of emergency or disaster. The Governor of Louisiana is responsible for the coordinated delivery of all emergency resources, public, quasi-volunteer, and private, during a natural, technological, and/or national security emergency/disaster situation.

2. **State Director of Emergency Management:**

Pursuant to RS 29:724C (1), the Governor has delegated authority to implement the Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and to direct State-level emergency operations through the regularly constituted governmental structure to the Director of GOHSEP (D-GOHSEP). The D-GOHSEP supervises and provides oversight of all State planning, training, and support activities associated with the state EOP. The D-GOHSEP or his representative also provides guidance to the GOHSEP staff for fulfilling the unmet needs at the local level and forwarding all requests that the state is unable to fulfill to the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) who is located at the Joint Field Office (JFO). The SCO passes these needs to the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) who is also located at the JFO.

3. **State Coordinating Officer (SCO):**

The SCO plays a critical role in managing the State response and recovery operations following Stafford Act declarations. The specific roles and responsibilities of the SCO may include but are not limited to:

- Serves as the primary representative of the Governor with the IOF or within the JFO once it is established.
- Work with the FCO to formulate State requirements, including those that are beyond State capability, and set priorities for employment of Federal resources provided to the State.
- Ensure coordination of resources provided to the State via mutual aid and assistance compacts.
- Provide a linkage to local government.
- Serve in the Unified Coordination Group (UCG) in the IOF/JFO.

4. **Local Emergency Manager:** The local emergency manager has the day-to-day responsibility of overseeing emergency management programs and activities. He or she works with chief elected and appointed officials to ensure that there are unified objectives with regard to the local jurisdiction's emergency response plans and activities. This role entails coordinating all aspects of a jurisdiction's mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities. The emergency manager coordinates all components of the emergency management program for the local jurisdiction, to include assessing the availability and readiness of local resources most likely required during an incident and identifying any shortfalls. Other duties of the local emergency manager might include the following:

- Coordinate the planning process and work cooperatively with other local agencies and private sector enterprises.
- Oversee damage assessments during an incident.
- Advise and inform local officials about emergency management activities during an incident.
- Develop and execute public awareness and education programs.
- Involve private sector businesses, NGOs, and relief organizations in planning, training and exercises.
- Serve as a conduit for communications between the public and GOHSEP.

5. **Office of Regional Administrator (ORA):**

Supervises and provides oversight of all Regional planning, training, and support activities associated with effectively responding to a tropical storm/hurricane event in Region 6. Provide guidance to subordinate Division Directors as appropriate. Direct the execution of all or any part of this Operations Plan as required.

a. **External Affairs:**

- Provide staff members to support and function as part of the IMAT, RRCC, and Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Teams as appropriate to their level of training and skills.
- Provide accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace.
- Perform other duties as directed by the RA, or as the incident situation warrants.

b. **IMAT:**

- Establish an IOF/JFO for state/federal response operations
- Establish Incident Management Coordination, Command and Control (C2) in support of State, Tribal, and local authorities.
- Provide situational awareness, impact analysis, and risk assessment capability in support of incident operations.
- Facilitate coordination of joint Federal-State PDAs and help identify critical unmet needs.
- Establish critical networks and communications in order to provide robust situational awareness and to effectively meet public information requirements.

6. Director, Response Division (RES):

- Provide leadership and management oversight for the overall coordination, development and implementation of this OPLAN.
- At the direction of the RA, activate the RRCC (in part or in whole, in accordance with the situation).
- Coordinate and activate ESFs as needed.
- Make appropriate notifications and establish communication links with regional partners (State, local, Tribal, etc.) as well as the NRCC.
- Develop initial objectives for the Federal response operations in coordination with the affected jurisdiction(s) in which the incident is occurring.
- Develop an initial Response Support Plan (RSP).
- Provide updated weather briefings to Region 6 leadership and the RRCC staff.
- Provide recommendations to the RA regarding deployment of FEMA LNO to State EOC, IMAT Team(s) and other Federal assets as warranted by the situation.
- Ensure the establishment of an IOF/JFO, if required, based on the seriousness of the incident.
- Manage the maintenance of this OPLAN through periodic reviews, updates, etc. This will be done in coordination with state and regional partners, as well as the national-level NRF review processes.
- Perform other duties as directed by the RA, or as the incident situation warrants.

7. Director, Recovery Division (REC):

- Provide staff members to support and function as part of the RRCC, Division Coordinators, or IMAT(s) as appropriate to their level of training and skills.
- Initiate recovery actions for immediate use following landfall.
- Conduct PDA activities in coordination with the state.
- Deploy DSAT to the IOF.
- Implement Stafford Act programs (IA/PA) upon declaration by the President.
- Perform other duties as directed by the RA, or as the incident situation warrants.

8. Director, Mitigation Division (MIT):

- Provide staff members to support and function as part of the RRCC, PDA Teams, or IMAT(s) as appropriate to their level of training and skills.
- Initiate mitigation and recovery actions for immediate use following landfall.
- Provide cadre members to the Hurricane Liaison Team (HLT) at the NHC in Miami.
- In concert with the DOT, facilitate Emergency Liaison Team (ELT) conference calls for multi-state emergency management and transportation department information sharing during evacuations.
- Perform other duties as directed by the RA, or as the incident situation warrants.

9. Director, Mission Support Division (MS):

- Provide staff members to support and function as part of the RRCC or IMAT(s) as appropriate to their level of training and skills.

- Perform other duties as directed by the RA, or as the incident situation warrants.

10. Director, National Preparedness Division (NP):

- Provide staff members to support and function as part of the RRCC.
- The NP DD/FPC will advise the RA, DRA and senior Regional staff on all matters pertaining to preparedness.
- The NP DD/FPC will direct the NP Division and apprise the NP staff of all potential deployments and will keep the Deputy Administrator for the National Preparedness Directorate informed of the disaster impacts on the NP Division's ability to continue its steady state mission.
- The Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP) Branch Chief will consult with the DHS FEMA-REPP Headquarters Branch Chief in order to:
 - i. Establish a schedule for conducting the Disaster Initiated Reviews (DIR). Schedule should be established in consultation with state and local governments, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the affected utility. Depending on the extent of damage a DIR could take weeks to complete.
- Establish the team responsible for conducting the DIR. Establishment of the DIR Team should include (to the maximum extent practicable):
 - i. Prepare and organize for simultaneous or multiple DIRs.
 - ii. FEMA-REPP Region Office Team Leader.
 - iii. FEMA-REPP Site Specialist (for the affected utility).
 - iv. A representative from the NRC Regional Office.
 - v. Representatives from the affected state emergency management program and radiation control program.
 - vi. Local government representatives.
 - vii. Representatives from the emergency planning staff of the affected utility.
- Oversee and coordinate completion of the DIR, maintaining the established schedule. The DIR Team should utilize the Post Disaster Assessment of Off-Site Capabilities. One assessment should be completed for each affected jurisdiction. The Team will provide routine progress updates to the DHS FEMA-REPP Headquarters Branch Chief and the Regional leadership.
- Prepare and transmit DIR Report to the DHS FEMA Administrator (via the DHS FEMA-REPP Headquarters Branch Chief and Regional leadership).
- The Regional Integration Branch will be prepared to organize, manage and deploy a training cadre in support of Joint Field Office requirements, serve as a liaison to ESF 10 and augment the Response/Planning Branch staff to provide FUOPS planning support.
- The Community Preparedness Team will be prepared to augment the RRCC and ESF 15 (External Affairs) and ESF 6 (Mass Care).
- The Regional Continuity Manager (RCM) will be prepared to augment the RRCC and RA's Command and General staff as a LNO to the Region's Federal Executive Boards and Federal Executive Associations. The RCM will assist the RA with implementing the Region's Continuity of Operations Plan when directed.

- The NP Program Support Assistant pool will be prepared to augment the RRCC and ESF 5 (Emergency Management, administration).
- Perform other duties as directed by the RA, or as the incident situation warrants.

11. Chief, Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS):

- Provide staff members to function as part of the RRCC as appropriate to their level of training and skills.
- Deploy MERS Coordinator to provide a “tactical emergency communications” SME at the IOF/JFO, to provide recommendations and advice to the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and his/her staff, on the employment of MERS assets.
- Deploy staff and equipment to provide initial “tactical emergency communications support” in the affected area.
- Deploy staff and equipment to provide support in establishing initial communications operations at the State EOC, and the IOF/JFO.
- Perform other duties as requested by the RA/FCO, or as directed by HQ Tactical Emergency Communications Branch as the incident situation warrants.

12. DCO, Defense Coordinating Element (DCE):

- Provide Regional Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (REPLOs) as members of the DCE and function as DoD Service representatives in the RRCC.
- When requested, deploys staff and equipment in support of IMAT during response operations.
- Provide a DCE staff as required to support IOF/ JFO Operations, as requested by the IMAT and/or FCO.
- Serve as a member of the Unified Coordination Group as the single Point of Contact (POC) for requesting Department of Defense (DoD) assistance.
- Serves as the regions single POC for validation and employment of DoD personnel and equipment.
- Serves as a member of the unified command when requested by the lead Federal official.
- Provide State Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (SEPLOs) to support and function as part of the DCE in support of the state.
- Perform other duties as directed by the RA, Principle Official or situation warrants.

3.4 STATE, LOCAL AND TRIBAL COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS

State/local/and Tribal governments are encouraged to incorporate the concepts of the NRF/NDRF into their EOPs and develop appropriate Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to support the delivery of Federal assistance requested by the State.

1. State Self-Sufficiency. FEMA Region 6 anticipates that the state will expend their individual resources, and where applicable, exhaust Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) agreements, prior to requesting Federal assistance.
2. Multiple Regional Disasters. In the event of multiple disasters occurring within Region 6, the RA, Response Division Director, and the affected State(s), in consultation, will

determine the appropriate course of action to effectively respond to each incident as it occurs.

3.5 NGO COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS

Under the provisions of the NRF, NGOs and VOADs are partners in any Federal response to an Incident of National Significance or other major disaster or emergency. As such, they are encouraged to collaborate with first responders, governments at all levels, and other agencies and organizations providing relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote recovery of disaster victims when assistance is not available from other sources. Within the Region, NGO and VOAD Liaisons are encouraged to participate in pre-event planning sessions through their membership in Regional Interagency Steering Committee (RISC), or other similar organizations.

3.6 PRIVATE SECTOR COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS

The NRF recognizes that any Incident of National Significance or other major disaster or emergency will impact the private sector (i.e., privately owned critical infrastructure: transportation, telecommunications, private utilities, financial institutions, and hospitals; and key resources, and those main private sector organizations that are significant to local, regional, and national economic recovery from an incident).

Private sector organizations can provide response resources (donated or compensated) during an incident – including specialized teams, equipment, and advanced technologies – through local public-private emergency plans, mutual aid agreements, or incident-specific requests from government and private sector volunteer initiatives.

Within Region 6, private-sector organizations are encouraged to participate in pre-event planning sessions through their membership in RISCs, or other similar organizations to ensure State and Federal support of private sector incident management operations is coordinated.

3.7 KEY STATE AND FEDERAL DECISIONS

Key State and Federal decisions required during response to a tropical storm/hurricane event include but are not limited to:

- Decision to execute evacuation operations for CTNs and NDMS patients' needs to occur within the H-Hour timeline that allows everyone to be evacuated out safely prior to tropical storm force winds reaching the Louisiana coastline.
- Locations of Regional Staging Area(s) (RSA), Federal Staging Area(s) (FSA), Responder Support Camp(s) (RSC), Points of Distribution (POD) or other interim operating facilities.
- FEMA, or agencies with primary jurisdictional authority for certain aspects of a response, proactively notify and deploy Federal resources or teams in anticipation of or in response to catastrophic events in coordination and collaboration with State, local, and Tribal governments and private entities when possible.
- If a JFO is to be established, decisions on location, staffing, program priorities, and demobilization will be required.

See Attachment A-1 *Synchronization Matrix* for FEMA Region 6 and State key decisions and actions to be taken in response to a tropical storm/hurricane event.

3.8 ACTIONS REQUIRED OF AND PROHIBITED TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1. The Federal government must:
 - Coordinate requirements with State, local, and Tribal governments.
 - Coordinate with the private sector and NGOs in providing support.
2. The Federal Government cannot:
 - Usurp State, local or Tribal sovereignty (e.g., change in State and local alert levels or protective activities).
 - Mandate participation of the private sector or NGOs for the execution of the Hurricane OPLAN.

3.9 CRITICAL INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS (CIR)

Senior level decision makers who have responsibility for implementing this plan will require information about:

1. Storm activity in the Atlantic Ocean, Eastern Caribbean Ocean or Gulf of Mexico with potential to develop into a tropical storm and/or hurricane.
2. Location of storm in terms of time, not distance from Gulf Coast.
3. The hurricane's projected path, intensity, and likelihood of destruction to Louisiana coastal parishes.
4. Anticipated flood inundation from rainfall and storm surge as well as risks from vulnerable water structures (i.e. levees, dams, etc.).
5. Damage to, and status of, CIKR and critical facilities (e.g. Federal facilities, hospitals, etc.).
6. Potential chemical, physical, and natural hazards that may affect the safety and health of first responders and recovery workers.
7. Status of shelters and their commodities.
8. Major change to State/Federal capabilities and ESF actions that would adversely affect the overall response and recovery operations from a tropical storm/hurricane event.
9. Pre-incident and incident response actions proposed or taken by Federal, State, local and Tribal governments (e.g., declarations, State of Emergency).

4.0 ADMINISTRATION, RESOURCES AND FUNDING

4.1 ADMINISTRATION

State, local, and Federal departments and agencies have responsibilities to manage financial activities within their established processes. For FEMA, the availability of services shall be administered through the FEMA National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) at the national level, the RRCC at the regional level, and the IOF/JFO at the field level.

4.1.1 Responsibility for management oversight of all administrative and logistical requirements supporting operations.

The availability of services shall be administered and coordinated through the IOF/JFO at the field level and supported by the RRCC at the Regional level.

4.1.2 Senior Financial Advisor responsibilities.

The Senior Financial Advisor of each multi-agency coordination center (RRCC and IOF/JFO) is responsible for the financial management, monitoring, and tracking of all Federal costs relating to the incident. This plan does not alter or impact the responsibilities of senior financial advisors in other Federal departments and agencies. When other Federal department and agencies are operating programs under their own statutory authority and funding, there is an expectation that coordination among agencies with financial responsibilities will occur.

4.1.3 Coordination of State mutual aid agreement(s).

If a State anticipates that its resources may be exceeded, the Governor can request assistance from the Federal Government and/or from other States through mutual aid and assistance agreements such as the EMAC. A State does not have to exhaust mutual aid agreements before requesting Federal assistance.

4.1.4 Financial oversight.

The Financial Management Support Annex to the NRF provides basic financial management guidance for all Federal departments and agencies providing assistance for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

4.1.5 Personnel administrative management responsibilities.

a. Authorities for and policy on personnel augmentation.

Each Federal department and agency should possess individual policies for personnel augmentation that is predicated on their authorities, various policies, memorandums of understanding and mutual aid agreements.

b. Personnel Training.

Federal department and agencies must ensure their employees who are engaged in incident response, recovery and mitigation activities are able to perform in accordance with standard resource typing guidelines and operational requirements. According to the JFO SOP, personnel reporting for duty at the JFO must be fully trained in the appropriate incident management doctrine and procedures and be knowledgeable in the operations of the agency they represent. Upon arriving at the JFO, Federal department and agency representatives may be required to partake in certain training such as ethics, equal employment opportunity, etc.

c. Travel and Travel Reimbursement.

It is anticipated that travel to field facilities will be required by certain Federal employees. Departments and agencies should refer to their parent organization's travel policies and procedures.

4.2 RESOURCES

4.2.1 Concept of Logistics Support.

Resource need identification, analysis of options, and allocation/supply of resources are a major activity within the GOHSEP EOC, state ESF EOCs, FEMA RRCC, IOF/JFO, and those operated by local and other federal agencies (OFAs). The Louisiana EOP, NIMS and NRF provide the State and Federal structure and guidance for logistics support activities. These concepts and activities are important to the efficient and purposeful application of resources to a response:

1. The GOHSEP EOC, RRCC, and IOF/JFO are organized in branches to facilitate the identification of resources (across Emergency Support Functions, [ESF]) and the movement of resources from point to point.
2. Resources should be applied as close to the locality where they are needed to prevent unnecessary consumption of transportation support resources.
3. FEMA Logistics Management Directorate (LMD) and the General Services Administration (GSA) who are the co-leads for ESF-7 to execute responsibilities, authorities, and requirements on all levels.
4. Interagency partners acting under the authority of the NRF.
5. Private-sector vendors will ensure timely, effective, cost efficient and flexible resourcing to lean forward and implement logistics support requirements. FEMA Region 6 logistics support from normal operations through all phases rests heavily on pre-staged resources and the dynamic ability to obtain resource support from numerous sources.

4.2.1.1 Logistics Management.

FEMA Region 6 and their Other Federal Agency (OFA) partners will operate under their statutory authorities, funded by the Surge Account, to pre-stage personnel and resources in locations favorable to providing timely and efficient access to the area of operations.

4.2.1.2 Pre-Positioned Resources.

The Region 6 Logistics Pre-positioned Requirement Considerations for Louisiana are discussed in detail in *Annex D, Logistics*.

4.3 FUNDING

The Stafford Act provides the legal framework for fiduciary and material. Authorized Federal response and recovery operations will be funded under the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) once an emergency declaration is declared.

The use of disaster funds will be Triggered by an emergency or major disaster declaration from the President, however, before a major disaster or emergency declaration, the Stafford Act authorizes FEMA to deploy and stage personnel and equipment from various Federal agencies, to reduce immediate threats to life, property, responder health and safety, and to improve the timeliness of its response. FEMA is authorized to obligate funds to mobilize, deploy and stage resources such as:

1. RRCC Staff
2. Region 6 FEMA State LNO
3. Region 6 IMAT
4. Region 6 MERS
5. Region 6 DCO/DCE and Back-up DCO/DCE
6. Disaster Assistance Employees (DAEs)
7. Salary, overtime, and travel expenses for Stafford Act employees.
8. Establishment and mobilization of staging areas.
9. Staging of rescue, hazard assessment, or medical services.
10. Certain reimbursements to Federal entities supporting FEMA mission assignments.
11. National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) patient evacuation resources.
12. Activate contract resources for pre-deployment.

5.0 OVERSIGHT, COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS, AND COMMUNICATIONS

5.1 OVERSIGHT

FEMA Region 6 and GOHSEP are responsible for providing oversight over all tropical storm and hurricane incidents requiring response and recovery operations within the state of Louisiana.

5.2 COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. The FEMA Region 6 RA will assign regional Federal preparedness, response, and recovery priorities, and implement regional Federal support through the IMAT.
2. Initial command and control and coordination with the state will be accomplished by the IMAT with the RRCC in support.
3. The RRCC will provide operational support to field-deployed resources to ensure synchronized Federal response and recovery operations and to resolve regional resource requirements.
4. The RRCC will facilitate interagency information-sharing and planning activities to enable the assessment of a potential incident. The RRCC will coordinate with appropriate agencies during developing situations to ensure integrated application of Federal department and agency resources and will maintain communication and coordination with the NRCC.
5. The RA at the request of the State will deploy a FEMA State Liaison in anticipation of an event to the GOHSEP EOC to make an initial assessment of the situation, prepare an advisory report, provide advice on the declaration process and available assistance, and coordinate with the arriving IMAT.
6. The IMAT, once deployed to the State EOC/IOF, will assume direction and control of the interagency Federal response and recovery effort in support of the State requesting Federal assistance. Before the designated FCO is onsite and executing actions from the field, the IMAT will initiate mission assignments and forward to the RRCC for processing State/local/Tribal incident response requirements.
7. The Federal response will include the designation of an FCO for Louisiana to lead Federal support efforts in the field. The FCO serves in the UCG working directly with the SCO to meet State, local and Tribal assistance requirements.

8. During normal operations, the Response Division serves as the senior interagency oversight for operational issues.
9. The NWS will provide a liaison to the FEMA Region 6 RRCC when it is activated in order to provide weather updates as part of the Situation Unit staff.
10. FEMA Region 6 will stand-up two Regional Support Teams (RST). The RRCC will be staffed with RST personnel which are designated RST “Red” for the “day shift” and RST “Blue” for the “night shift.”
11. Region 6 IMAT assignments throughout hurricane season will be, IMAT-1 deploys to Louisiana and IMAT-2 deploys to Texas.
12. Operations may activate/deploy the DCO/DCE to support the response operations in Louisiana to coordinate any DoD response if requested.
13. The Response Division will provide a Hurricane Analyst to work in concert with the NWS staff in the RRCC for emergency management applications to weather information.
14. The primary tool for sharing information amongst Federal and State partners will be the Video Teleconferences (VTCs) which include communications with the HLT at the NHC.

5.3 COMMUNICATIONS

Interoperable communications for incident response will be in accordance with the *National Interoperability Field Operations Guide* (NIFOG). The NIFOG provides the appropriate technical information for emergency communicators at all levels of response. Download a pdf copy of NIFOG version 1.3 http://www.npstc.org/documents/NIFOG_1_3.pdf

Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) will provide a common operating picture to responding elements. HSIN also enables all states and major urban areas to collect and disseminate information between Communities of Interest (COI) during emergency operations. It helps provide situational awareness and facilitates information sharing and collaboration with homeland security partners throughout the Federal, State, and local levels.

5.3.1 MOBILE EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEM (MERS)

MERS creates effective deployed field offices; deploys, installs, operates, and protects telecommunications, logistics and command and control assets in support of an “All Hazards” incident assisting federal, state, tribal and local response personnel.

MERS will provide tactical communications connectivity for FEMA and other Federal responders. This connectivity consists of but is not limited to:

- Satellite
- High frequency and microwave line-of-sight (LOS) interconnected by fiber optic cables to voice and data switches
- Local Area Networks (LAN)
- Desktop devices, such as personal computers and telephones.

MERS will assist the Regional and HQ IT staff in establishing initial communications operations at the IOF then to the JFO once it is established based on availability and “tactical communications” requirements.

5.3.2 ESF-2 COMMUNICATIONS

Supports the restoration of the communications infrastructure, facilitates the recovery of systems and applications from cyber-attacks, and coordinates Federal communications support to response efforts during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. The FEMA National Emergency Coordination Net (NECN), Federal government, HF radio stations are authorized to communicate with stations operating on the NECN when necessary for coordination in relation to national security/emergency preparedness (NS/EP) response efforts, including tests and exercises. NECN provides pre-designated and ad hoc frequencies to support NS/EP response efforts. These frequencies are a virtual “meeting place” where responders from different departments and agencies can make contact to coordinate their activities, exchange operational information, and receive support (such as relay, phone patch, information lookup, and third-party message handling) from the FEMA radio operators or other stations on the net.

Additional information concerning communications can be found in Annex K, Communications.

ATTACHMENT A-1

FEMA Region 6 / Louisiana Hurricane Synchronization Matrix

LOUISIANA STATE / FEDERAL H-HOUR TIMELINE				
Trigger Point	H Hour	STATE ACTIONS		FEDERAL ACTIONS
1	H-144	ESF-5	Monitoring Weather Situation	Ops Alert and issue PTDO to IMAT, MERS and DCE to support operations in Louisiana
1	H-144			Ops Alert ESFs and State liaisons of potential deployment and provide current weather situation
1	H-144			Ops Activate Core Planning Team (CPT) to monitor situation and provide updates/recommendations to leadership
1	H-144			Watch Establish communication with NHC/NWS on approaching weather events of interest
1	H-144			Watch Coordinate with IT to ensure RRCC equipment is operational
1	H-144			Watch Create WebEOC incident
1	H-144			Watch Gain situation awareness and publish SPOT reports as needed
1	H-144			GIS Contact Remote Sensing Coordinator at HQ to activate NGA, if required
1	H-144			IAG Assess availability of human and material IA and ESF-6 resources for assignment and potential deployment
2	H-120			RA Alert and coordinate with pre-designated FCO
2	H-120			RA Coordinate with GOHSEP EM Director to ensure situational awareness
2	H-120			RA Convene initial coordination meeting with R6 Command and General Staff
2	H-120			RA Activate the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) to Level 3 with selected ESFs, if needed

2	H-120	Watch	Prepare/issue OPORD to activate the RRCC and deploy response resources
2	H-120	RA	Deploy the IMAT/MERS/DCE to support operations in Louisiana (<i>MA-for deployment of DCE</i>)
2	H-120	Ops	Request to HQ for deployment of Back-up Region to R6 AOR (RRCS, IOF, etc.)
2	H-120	RRCS	Deploy selected ESFs to the RRCC and IOF (<i>MA-for activation and deployment of ESFs</i>)
2	H-120	RRCS	SAS conducts IMAT situation brief before deployment
2	H-120	REC	Create Incident report in NEMIS
2	H-120	RRCS	RSS reviews/identifies applicable pre-scripted mission assignments (PSMA)
2	H-120	RRCS	RSS Alert ESF-8 for potential activation of NDMS partners for potential patient evacuation (HHS, VA, DoD)
2	H-120	RRCS	RSS Alert ESF-8 for potential activation of FMS sites (<i>MA-to ESF 8 for activation of FMS sites</i>)
2	H-120	RRCS	Begin conference calls between NRCC, DoD, contractors, state and local authorities to discuss potential evacuation
2	H-120	RRCS	RSS Activate FSA and deploy teams (FEMA, Transportation, TAV, ESF-3, and ESF-4)
2	H-120	RRCS	SAS continues gathering information to maintain situation awareness and publish Spot Reports (SPOTREP)
2	H-120		
2	H-120	RRCS	PSS develops initial Regional Support Plan (RSP)
2	H-120	RRCS	SAS reviews/modifies the Information Collection Plan (ICP)
2	H-120	RRCS	Submit RRF for remote sensing capabilities (request mobile NGA GEOINT to support USAR field teams and other FEMA teams)
2	H-120	RRCS	SAS establishes remote sensing coordination calls
2	H-120	RRCS	Request NWS personnel deploy to the RRCC
2	H-120	RRCS	Mission Support Allocate use of surge accounts
2	H-120	IMAT	Coordinate with GOHSEP counterparts to verify readiness posture; review resource availability/requirements

2	H-120			MERS	Ensure all deployable equipment is functional and available for deployment
2	H-120			DCO/ DCE	Request through NORTHCOM to TRANSCOM a market survey of available commercial airlift
2	H-120			DCO/ DCE	Alert and issue PTDO to REPLOs for deployment to RRCC
2	H-120			DCO/ DCE	Alert and issue PTDO to DoD AE Enablers for possible NDMS evacuation mission
2	H-120	ESF-1	Transportation contract and MOU in place to support Gen. Pop. and ESF-8 evacuations (700 Coaches, 35 Para-transit, School buses)	ESF-1	Initiate actions to determine transportation staffing requirements to be submitted to R6 Operations
2	H-120	ESF-1	Transportation contract in place to support the movement of companion animals (35 Climate controlled, ventilator trucks and up to 10 Cargo vans)	ESF-1	Alert FAA Air Traffic Organization for MSY ICP support
2	H-120			ESF-1	Initiate MARAD ship availability report for safe-store, berthing, command & control and port restoration support
2	H-120	ESF-2	Test the State Emergency Communications System	ESF-2	Provide operable and interoperable communications to evacuation mission and command and control
2	H-120	ESF-5	GOSHEP Crisis Action Team (CAT) is activated		
2	H-120	ESF-5	State Planning, Exercise, Coordination with locals, state agencies, federal, etc.		
2	H-120	ESF-5	Unified Command discusses State Declaration of Emergency and pre-landfall Federal Declaration of Emergency		
2	H-120	ESF-5	Initiate life support package for Host State LNO's: lodging; transportation; commo; etc.		
2	H-120	ESF-5	Initiate Parish Conference Calls and establish operational rhythm		
Governor's CIR: Any tropical depression or storm enters or develops in the Caribbean Sea, the Southern Atlantic Ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico. Any changes to the manning level of the State EOC.					
2	H-120	ESF-6	LDOC on alert for activation of Inmate Emergency Evacuation Plan	REC	Support the activation of the RRCC by staffing ESF-6 in the RRCC (IA Group Supervisor, IA Spec, Mass Care, VAL, Donations)
2	H-120	ESF-6	Supplies being staged in local areas for shelter operations	IAG	Identify and alert ESF-6 staff for potential IMAT/PDA/JFO and other teams as necessary

2	H-120	ESF-6	Confirm State shelter capacity in tracking database	IAG	Begin to identify possible IA TAC III Task Orders in support of potential State request including MC/EA and DHOPS based on Task Books
2	H-120	ESF-6	Activate DCFS EOC with core team	IAG	Identify MCOV resources and potential initial staging areas
2	H-120	ESF-6	Alert wrap around services contracts	Mass Care	Monitor the multiple Mass Care/Emergency Assistance (MC/EA) Information Systems (NSS, NEFRLS, WEB EOC, ect.)
2	H-120	ESF-6	Coordinate with ARC on general population capacity	Mass Care	Coordinate with the State for potential shortfall and other needed support
2	H-120			Mass Care	Assign Mass Care Host State Coordinator
2	H-120			Mass Care	Coordinate with SAS-GIS for map of potential shelter locations
2	H-120			Mass Care	Review prescript mission assignments (PSMAs) to support mass care and emergency assistance operations
2	H-120			Mass Care	Participate in Logistics Conference Calls and work to identify available resources to support potential State shortfalls/request
2	H-120	ESF-7	Alert contractors for site set-up of Aerial Marshalling Points (AMP), Transport Truck Packages, Transportation Staging Areas (TSA) and coordinate with DOA for activation of contracts	RRCS	RSS initiate coordination with Logistics Management Center (LMC) and access current IRR inventory
2	H-120			RRCS	Logistics External Support Branch - Coordinate with ESF-6 on affected population and prepare eTasker for CUSI Kits (Infant & Toddler, DME, CMS etc.)
2	H-120			RRCS	RSS submit eTasker for ISB/FSA Shuttle Fleet. Coordinate with Logistics Management Center (LMC), on DLA/DESC IAA fuel mission at the ISB/FSA
2	H-120			RRCS	RSS access IRR inventory and additional requirements to meet potential state shortfalls and to preposition assets
2	H-120			RRCS	RSS request (Storm) Fleet cards from HQ for ISB/FSA operations
2	H-120			RRCS	Execute RRFs, MOA's and Draft Mission Assignments. (MOA for Camp Beauregard/Esler Airport, MA for USACE commodity PRT, DTOS, GSA Leasing and CSDs)
2	H-120			IMAT Log	Request (5) Mobile Communications Office Vehicles (MCOV) to be staged at the ISB/FSA

2	H-120			IMAT Log	Coordinate with GOHSEP logistics to confirm potential support requirements and anticipated resource needs
2	H-120			IMAT Log	Initiate coordination with the LRO on possible IOF (Sherwood Forest) and staging facilities. Deploy logistics staff to identify and setup an IOF, JIC, and JFO in Baton Rouge.
2	H-120			IMAT Log	Start initial coordination with GSA for lease on building for JFO (est. 200K sq ft) in Baton Rouge.
2	H-120			IMAT Log	Activate ISB/FSA (Camp Beauregard/Esler Airport) and deploy teams (FEMA R6 FSA team and (15) HQ Log Reservist (Ground Support), LMC-Transportation Management Unit/GSA, LSCMS Specialist and Transponder Teams, ESF-3 (Commodity PRT, DTOS)
2	H-120	ESF-8	Internal readiness of assets; notification of ESF-8 assets	ESF-8	Alert NDMS partners for potential activation of NDMS for potential patient evacuation
2	H-120	ESF-8	Notify EMS contractors	ESF-8	Monitor ESF-8 activities in other Gulf Coast States
2				ESF-8	Prepare for and coordinate ESF-8 resource and deployment decision making with competing states
2	H-120	ESF-10	LDEQ liaisons contact LSP, Parish EOC's and other officials in the areas of potential impact		
2	H-120	ESF-11	Notify and coordinate Emergency Contracts, CTN Shelter facilities, Local, State, Federal agency partners, MOU's, NGO's, etc., to activation and deployment status.	ESF-11	Staff ESF-11 at RRCC with USDA elements as needed depending on the threat to fulfill FEMA mission assignments.
2	H-120	ESF-11	Pre-position and store pet transport crates and shelter cages at Correctional Facilities and regional depots as resource for pet sheltering and transportation.	ESF-11	ESF-11 places three USDA APHIS Animal Care responders on alert for possible deployment to assist LDAF IC with pet evacuations at identified CTN Parish Pick Up Points.
2	H-120	ESF-11	Confirm CTN pet shelter capacity.		
2	H-120	ESF-11	Fill LDAF fuel tanks to capacity.		
2	H-120	ESF-11	LDAF IMT prepare to report to work stations.		
2	H-120	ESF-13	DOI participate in legal assistance in research and drafting of executive orders and proclamations		
2	H-120	ESF-15	Public Information Campaign for southeast and southwest utilizing the Louisiana citizen awareness and disaster guide	ESF-15	Maintain consistency of messaging with state
2	H-120	ESF-15	Prepare press release for CAT activation	ESF-15	Initiate coordination calls and emails with Congressional Offices

2	H-120	ESF-15	Advise State partners of possible JIC activation	
2	H-120	ESF-15	Coordinate the state's message with state agencies	
2	H-120	ESF-15	Provide up-to-date information to media as it becomes available	
2	H-120	ESF-15	Prepare messages as needed: shelter; evacuation; EAS; Reverse 911 scripts	
2	H-120	ESF-15	Monitor media to ensure state messages are being received and released by press and to ensure accuracy of press information	
2	H-110	ESF-8	Notify: EMS TOC contractors; BEMS TOC staff deploy; processing site manager regarding site activation DHH logistics; EMS DRC-ambulance contracts	
2	H-108	ESF-5	Unified Command will make a decision on the State of Emergency Declaration	RA Determine the status of Emergency Declaration
2	H-108	ESF-5	Unified Command will make a decision for submitting a request for pre-event Federal Emergency Declaration	
2	H-108	ESF-5	Redeploy EMAC asset to GOHSEP HQ from the JFO. Set up in EMAC room.	
2	H-108	ESF-7	Alert owner of Terminal Transfer Warehouse to open NLT H-100 IOT support bus evacuation at VSA(s)	
2	H-102	ESF-1	Activate contracts for Coach buses and Para-transit vehicles to support movement of the general population and to support ESF-8	
2	H-102	ESF-1	Activate contracts for trucks and vans to support movement of household pets	
2	H-102	ESF-1	Activate Vehicle Staging Area	
2	H-102	ESF-1	Activate the DOTD EOC	
2	H-102	ESF-6	Shelter support/IT/PPP contracts activated	
2	H-102	ESF-6	Communicate with shelter TF/support agencies	

2	H-102	ESF-7	ULE manning to Level III, move all required equipment and personnel to the OMV and set-up full Unified Logistics Element	IMAT	Coordinate with operations on any logistical support to Air, Bus or ambulance evacuation missions if activated
2	H-102	ESF-7	Order set up equipment for AMPs; transport truck packages and transportation staging areas		
2	H-102	ESF-7	Coordinate with DOA to activate contracts		
2	H-102	ESF-8	Activate BEMS TOC		
2	H-102	ESF-8	Request activation of Federal ambulance contracts (FEMA and EMAC)	RRCS	Request FEMA HQ activate ambulance contract
2	H-102	ESF-8	Notify DRC Network-ambulance activities		
2	H-102	ESF-8	Deploy BEMS staff to EOC's		
2	H-102	ESF-8	Processing site staff report for site set up		
2	H-102			ESF-11	Confirm preparation of transport vehicles for people with pets (assuming state asks for task force support)
2	H-102	ESF-15	Disseminate State Declaration of Emergency		
3	H-96			RA	Submit Declaration request to HQ, if requested
3	H-96			RRCS	Verify with State decision to deploy and pre-stage NDMS medical evacuation resources
3	H-96			RRCS	Coordinate with ESF-1 to provide availability of Maritime Administration (MARAD)
3	H-96			RRCS	Coordinate with ESF-8 to mobilize 3 FMS pre-staged at Camp Beauregard
3	H-96			RRCS	Coordinate with ESF-8 to deploy DMATs and Strike Teams
3	H-96			RRCS	Coordinate with ESF-7 to deploy GSA for leasing and contract support
3	H-96			RRCS	Coordinate with FEMA HQ for ESF-9 SAR support
3	H-96			RRCS	Deploy MERS communications and logistics support as requested
3	H-96			RRCS	Activate and deploy TSA screeners, FAMS, MSY Incident Command Post personnel and the LRO support staff
3	H-96			RRCS	Notify Host Region(s) of potential air evacuation
3	H-96			RRCS	MA – to DoD for air movement of Gen. Pop (CTN)

3	H-96		RRCS	<i>MA - activation of NDMS and ensure activation of designated FCCs</i>
3	H-96		RRCS	SAS utilize HURREVAC, SLOSH display, HAZUS, USACE Models and NWS for decision making and on impact
3	H-96		RRCS	SAS-GIS coordinates with Mapping and Analysis Center (MAC)
3	H-96		RRCS	SAS conduct situation awareness conference calls(including FEMA HQ, other FEMA regions, states, HLT and NWS
3	H-96		RRCS	Implement resource tracking in the RRCC
3	H-96		RRCS	PSS Publishes the Regional Support Plan
3	H-96		RRCS	Ensure surge funding is in place
3	H-96		RRCS	Survey local lodging for personnel billeting
3	H-96		REC DIV	Deploy DSAT staff and materials to arrive at IOF at H-72
3	H-96		DCO/ DCE	Designated REPLOs/DCE staff report to the RRCC
3	H-96	ESF-1	Vehicle Staging Areas VSA(s) operational	
3	H-96	ESF-1	Activate pet transportation contracts	
3	H-96	ESF-2	Continue to test State Emergency Communications Systems	
3	H-96	ESF-4	Activate Regional Coordinators and Parish Liaisons	
3	H-96	ESF-5	Track storm and issue alert to Parish Emergency Directors, Governor's Cabinet and ESF Leads	
3	H-96	ESF-5	Alert all personnel, open and partially staff the State EOC	
3	H-96	ESF-5	Prepare SITREP for Governor, Governor's Staff, Cabinet, Parish EOC's, State ESFs and FEMA 6	
3	H-96	ESF-5	Maintain Communications with risk Parish EOCs, neighboring states, Federal volunteer agencies as required	
3	H-96	ESF-5	Request FEMA Region 6 deploy FEMA Liaison to the State EOC, if not already deployed	
3	H-96	ESF-5	State EOC at Level 3	

3	H-96	ESF-5	Notify New Orleans Airport Board (NOAB) of potential air evacuation		
3	H-96	ESF-5	Notify Host State(s) of potential air evacuation and establish coordination call		
Governor's CIR: Significant changes in storm intensity and projected H-Hour (tropical storm force winds on Louisiana coast). State and Federal Decision Makers Discuss: Voluntary evacuation Order(s)					
3	H-96	ESF-6	Secure deliverables contracts	IAG	Notify HQ of potential IA TAC activation-prepare pre-scripted IA TAC SOWs, request IA TAC planning team for RRCC or IOF (as required)
3	H-96	ESF-6	Coordinate with support agencies	IAG	Request MCOV deployment to staging areas
3	H-96	ESF-6	LDOC establishes direct coordination contact with all "at risk" parish and local prison facilities	IAG	Coordinate with the State for potential shortfall and other needed support
3	H-96	ESF-6	Notify necessary staff of Stand-by status	Mass Care	Deploy Mass Care Liaisons to Host States
3	H-96	ESF-6	Notify evacuation and shelter locations of Stand-by status		
3	H-96	ESF-6	Coordinate with Support agencies to notify them of Stand-by status		
3	H-96	ESF-6	Submit ARF for CTN generators		
3	H-96	ESF-7	Recommend priority of 4-PPDS and alert contractor to begin movement at H-72	IMAT	ISB/FSA operational and additional staff deployed as needed
3	H-96	ESF-7	Activate facility support contracts IOT facilitate FMS operations at 3 locations NLT H-72	IMAT	Coordinate with the Louisiana National Guard (LANG) to refine commodity distribution plans and resource needs
3	H-96			IMAT	Publish Initial Operating Report (IOR)
3	H-96			IMAT	Conference call with LMC to order and begin to receive IRR supplies and equipment through LMC. Pre-stage transportation assets, teams, and commodities at ISB/FSA (Submit eTasker for water, meals, and tarps)
3	H-96			IMAT	Coordinate with operations and LMC on Responder Support Camp requirements
3	H-96			IMAT	Identify JFO equipment/kits from Disaster Information Systems Clearinghouse (DISC)
3	H-96			IMAT	Request staffing requirements for JFO based on event
3	H-96			IMAT	Activate service contracts and deploy resources to MSY Screening facility for initial setup to include the ICP

3	H-96		IMAT	Provide additional Log staff support if bus support, national ambulance contracts, or air ops are activated	
3	H-96		IMAT	Confirm state staging areas, POD locations, and staffing capabilities and/or shortfalls	
3	H-96		IMAT	Confirm operational & staffing capabilities of Camp Minden and Camp Villere	
3	H-96		IMAT	Submit eTasker for 3 power/dry trailers to deploy to Camp Villere to load meals, destination New Orleans pre-landfall, offload and release power/trailers (if requested by the State)	
3	H-96		IMAT	Coordinate (1) trailer of water and (1) trailer of meals to MSY and IOF	
State and Federal Decision Makers Discuss: All applicable PSMA's to include: Activate Pre-identified BSI(s), FSA(s), MOB Centers, Aero-Medical evacuation sites (DoD)					
3	H-96	ESF-8	Prepare to support medical special needs shelters for medical evacuation	ESF-8	Coordinate with HHS, DoD and VA to activate NDMS to support patient evacuation to activated FCCs
3	H-96	ESF-8	Alert state ambulances, verifying the number of units available	ESF-8	Identify and alert ground and air medical evacuation resources, coordinate with State and Federal partners
3	H-96	ESF-8	Hospitals begin reporting cycle to EMSTAT	ESF-8	Activate and begin deployment of evacuation and FMS Medical Special Needs Shelter (MSNS) support resources
3	H-96	ESF-8	DRC's alert hospitals to EVAC and/or SIP		
3	H-96	ESF-8	Activate State surge ambulance contract		
3	H-96	ESF-8	Activate processing site		
3	H-96	ESF-8	Alert Regional MSNS teams		
3	H-96	ESF-11	Coordinate and initiate request for Federal assistance from USDA.	ESF-11	Coordinate with FEMA Region VI regarding activation and Mission Assignment for ESF-11. If Mission assigned, ESF-11 Coordinator will deploy to RRCS in Denton, TX
3	H-96	ESF-11	Activate and execute LDAF assets, contracts and MOU's to support LDAF ESF 11 response and emergency fuel operations and missions.	ESF-11	Participate in LDAF teleconferences, et al to maintain situational awareness.
3	H-96	ESF-11	Notify LDAF CTN Shelter IMT's to prepare to open CTN Pet Shelters,	ESF-11	Advise USDA APHIS personnel on alert to finalize travel plans to Louisiana if requested to deploy and support LDAF.
3	H-96	ESF-11	Notify LDOC of need to activate Support Operations Plan for pet transportation & sheltering	ESF-11	If mission assigned, deploy an ESF-11 lead with the FEMA IMAT to Louisiana.

3	H-96	ESF-11	Staff emergency responder credentialing desk at LDAF ICP and CTN pet shelters.	
3	H-96	ESF-13	Prepare to support Louisiana's Phased Evacuation Plan	
3	H-96	ESF-13	Prepare to support the evacuation of Prison Population	
3	H-96	ESF-13	LSP Crisis Response monitors storm progression	
3	H-96	ESF-13	LSP / DPS personnel placed on telephone standby	
3	H-96	ESF-13	Status check / availability check of LSP assets	
3	H-96	ESF-13	Coordination with ESF-13 primary & support agencies	
3	H-96	ESF-13	Coordination with other State, local & Federal agencies	
3	H-96	ESF-13	Coordination with Emergency Managers from Mississippi & Texas	
3	H-96	ESF-13	Alert Federal law enforcement augmentees	
3	H-96	ESF-15	Coordinate the state's message with state agencies	ESF-15 Virtual Joint Information Center (JIC) is established at the RRCC to support IMAT in field.
3	H-96	ESF-15	Initiate news media contacts to disseminate public information on: shelters; evacuation; EAS message and Reverse 911 scripts	ESF-15 Deploy field PIOs
3	H-96	ESF-15	Provide up-to-date information to media as it becomes available	ESF-15 Coordinate with HQ for federal response messaging and press releases
3	H-96	ESF-15	Monitor media to ensure state message are being received and released by the press and ensure accuracy of press information	ESF-15 Coordinate with IMAT logistics to establish a media monitoring station at IOF
3	H-96	ESF-15	Prepare to assist parishes with messages for possible evacuations	
3	H-96	ESF-15	Coordinate with parishes on messages for public and media outlets	
3	H-96	ESF-15	Update State partners of possible JIC activation	
3	H-96	ESF-16	Prepare to Support Contra-flow	
3	H-96	ESF-16	Activate Tactical Operations Center At GOHSEP	
3	H-96	ESF-16	Alert LANG Shelter Security Force (215 PAX)	

3	H-96	ESF-16	Alert Security Forces (825 PAX)	
3	H-94	ESF-7	Movement of commodities from New Orleans warehouse to TSAs East and/or West	
3	H-90	ESF-8	In-State ambulance begin to arrive	
3	H-90	ESF-8	EMS DRC's directing regional assignments	
3	H-84	ESF-6	LDOC activates Inmate Emergency Evacuation plan	
3	H-84	ESF-6	Contact LA State Police to obtain most current list of Registered Sex Offenders from the Louisiana Bureau of Criminal Identification and Information	
3	H-84	ESF-6	Union Pacific Terminal (UPT) support placed on stand-by	
3	H-84			IMAT Activate logistics support plan for MSY Air Evacuation
3	H-84	ESF-8	Alert Ambulance Staging areas	
3	H-84	ESF-8	Alert LSU regarding bus triage	
3	H-84	ESF-8	Alert FMS locations	
Governor's CIR: Any evacuation orders issued by local officials.				
3	H-80			DCO/ DCE Request for proposal through USTRANSCOM
4	H-72			RA Increase RRCC activation to Level 2 (potentially Level 1 if situation dictates)
4	H-72			IMAT Deploy Division Supervisors to IOF
4	H-72			IMAT Verify that MSY ICP and TSA Screening facility are fully operational to support GEN POP air evacuations
4	H-72			IMAT Ensure activation of IA-TAC for shelter support if required
4	H-72			IMAT Coordinate with ESF-3 to obtain status of quarter boats
4	H-72			IMAT Coordinate with ESF-6 to begin identification of sheltering options to include staffing and feeding capabilities and shortfalls
4	H-72			IMAT Decision to evacuate hospitals utilizing DoD assets must be made NLT H-72
4	H-72			IMAT Coordinate with ESF-8 to provide status of hospitals, nursing homes, FMSs, and pharmaceutical caches

4	H-72		IMAT	Coordinate with ESF-9 to provide status of water rescue assets (DOI & USCG)	
4	H-72		IMAT	Coordinate with ESF-9 to pre-stage USAR if storm track and intensity warrant	
4	H-72		IMAT	Coordinate with ESF-10 to pre-position equipment and personnel for rapid response	
4	H-72		IMAT	Issue specific Regional mission assignments as appropriate. (on going)	
4	H-72		IMAT	Planning provides Situation Awareness, IAP, and SITREP input to RRCC	
4	H-72		Admin	Build phone lists	
4	H-72		RRCS	RSS deploy and in-process supplemental personnel	
4	H-72	ESF-1	Submit Action Request Form (ARF) to FEMA requesting Air Evacuation assistance	ESF-1	On conference calls with RRCC, NRCC, DoD, contractors, etc; analyze current market availability of transportation assets for use in mass evacuation
4	H-72	ESF-1	Pre-staging transportation assets continues	ESF-1	Request regulatory relief from DOT and coordinate permitting and exemptions for all modes of transportation
4	H-72	ESF-1	Request school buses from Department Of Education (if required)	ESF-1	Deploy FAA Air Traffic support personnel to MSY ICP
4	H-72	ESF-1	Request LANG drivers (if required)		
Governor's CIR: Local, State, Federal Declarations of Emergency in Louisiana or any adjacent Gulf Coast State. State and Federal Decision Makers Discuss: All applicable PSMA's to include deploying DCO/DCE, LNOs, and staff augmentation (DoD); evacuation order (voluntary, mandatory); Hospital decision-making regarding evacuation					
4	H-72	ESF-2	Communications systems checks		
Governor's CIR: Any loss or significant degradation of any communication system used by Emergency Management officials.					
4	H-72	ESF-3	Setup to support contra-flow and provide situational awareness on evacuation routes		
4	H-72	ESF-3	Staff LSP Traffic Control Center		
4	H-72	ESF-3	Place Motorist Assistance Patrol (MAP) units on standby		
4	H-72	ESF-4	Activate SFM EOC	ESF-4	Stand up southern area Multiagency Coordination Group (MCG)

4	H-72	ESF-4	Activate responder "Base Camp" for EMAC	ESF-4	Issue Forest Service closure orders to clear USFS Recreation Areas/Camp Grounds
4	H-72	ESF-4	Activate and stage USAR assets	ESF-4	Execute movement of Agency aircraft out of harm's way
4	H-72	ESF-4	Activate EMAC (if required)	ESF-4	Alert and place on stand-by Type 1 IMT
4				ESF-4	Prepare Hurricane Cache Vans and 72 Hr Kits
4	H-72	ESF-5	State EOC At Level 2		
4	H-72	ESF-5	Parishes Initiate Declarations Of Emergency		
4	H-72	ESF-5	Unified Command Request FEMA IMAT Team (If not already in place)		
4	H-72	ESF-5	Initiate Parish conference calls & begin discussion for evacuation		
4	H-72	ESF-5	Notify ESF's of possible EOC support requirements		
4	H-72	ESF-5	State Forward Coordination Center (SFCC) deploys to Zephyr Field		
4	H-72	ESF-5	Deploy Host State LNO teams to appropriate states		
4	H-72	ESF-5	Post Event Planning Cell is activated		
Governor's CIR: Any changes to manning level of the State EOC.					
4	H-72	ESF-6	Secure Deliverables Contracts	IAG	Coordinate and deploy IA forward support to the state and assume the IA Branch Chief role from Mass Care
4	H-72	ESF-6	LDOC continues inmate emergency evacuation operations	IAG	Continue to refine and submit Task Orders for IA TAC (as needed)
4	H-72	ESF-6	CTNS stand up operations (as needed)	IAG	Continue coordination with headquarters to activate IA-TAC as required
4	H-72	ESF-6	MSNS stand up operations (as needed)	Mass Care	Coordinate with FEMA Logistics, for possible deployment of resources or CUSI Kits (commonly used shelter items) to support any potential State request
4	H-72	ESF-6	SUP Stands up	Mass Care	Coordinate with State on tracking/registration and evacuation centers/shelters needs
4	H-72	ESF-6	Provide staffing at triage sites	Mass Care	Review the State Feeding Plan; if no State Feeding Plan exists prepare to support feeding requirements with the creation of a Multi-Agency Feeding Task Force.

4	H-72	ESF-6	Deploy Evacuation Registration Teams	Mass Care	Monitor evacuations and be prepared to support the State in the identification and opening of shelters, support any shortfalls/request submitted by the State
4	H-72	ESF-6	ARC General Population shelters open	Mass Care	Continue to coordinate with the State to identify and support any shortfalls/support requested
4	H-72	ESF-6	Activate DCFS LNO at MSY	MC HS Coord.	Coordinate with Host States to enhance communication and possible resource request
4	H-72	ESF-6	Activate Unaccompanied Minors shelter	Donations	Coordinate with State Donations Management section on support and requirements
4	H-72			Housing	ESF #6 begins identification of short-term housing options
4	H-72			Housing	Start to identify mid and long term housing options to support any housing needs
4	H-72			VAL	Coordination with NRCC and Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL) coordination cell.
4	H-72	ESF-7	Have contractor move remaining 4 PPDS's if required during Pre-storm activities	IMAT Log	Coordinate with ESF-6 on any sheltering commodity shortfalls such as: (baby food/formula, diapers-adult and baby, comfort kits)
4	H-72	ESF-7	ULE manning at Level II or I and established at the OMV	IMAT Log	Coordinate with ESF-8 on any functional needs sheltering and FMS shortfalls (oxygen cylinders, medical waste disposal)
4	H-72	ESF-7	WebEOC request to LANG for POD & RSA manning and recommend locations to establish Post-Storm. LANG will EMAC personnel GAP for manning IOT establish PODs & RSA Post-Storm; H+24 to H+48	IMAT Log	Coordinate with ESF-11 on pet evacuation shortfalls (pet transportation, cages, food)
4	H-72	ESF-7	Establish ULE warehouse operations at Level III	IMAT Log	Take necessary procurement actions to support pre-deployment
4	H-72			IMAT Log	Deploy additional Material Handling Equipment (MHE) if Cat 3 or above
4	H-72			IMAT Log	Establish Resource visibility (Logistics Supply Chain Management System - LSCMS)
4	H-72			IMAT Log	Verify that MSY ICP is fully operational
4	H-72			RRCS	RSS activates DFW area hotels as Federal Air Ops Relocation Staging Area and provide pre-identified logistics support

4	H-72	ESF-8	Possible Activation Of Medical Special Needs Shelters	ESF-8	Ensure proper positioning of NDMS resources to support patient evacuation. Ensure proper positioning of shelter support resources
4	H-72	ESF-8	Establish Hospital Bed-Census Baseline Status	ESF-8	Conduct follow up LA MIEP conference call
4	H-72	ESF-8	Ensure All Nursing Homes & Other Custodial Care Organizations In The Risk Areas Are Prepared To Evacuate Their Residents		
4	H-72	ESF-8	DHH Notifies GOHSEP/ FEMA Of Possible Evacuation Of Medical Facilities		
4	H-72	ESF-8	Possible Activation of OPH Operation and Support vehicle evacuation to Bluebonnet office		
4	H-72	ESF-8	Possible Activation of Ambulance Staging areas		
4	H-72	ESF-8	Possible Deployment of Ambulances and buses to staging areas		
4	H-72	ESF-8	Possible Activation of LSU lodging MOA (and base camp contingency contract if activated by State ESF-8)		
4	H-72	ESF-8	Alert staff for bus triage		
4	H-72	ESF-8	Begin setup of Medical Special Needs Shelter and Federal Medical Station	ESF-8	Evaluate need for Federal MSNS support and request if needed. Begin setup of FMSs
4	H-72	ESF-8	Activate telephone triage lines		
4	H-72	ESF-8	Activate Bus Triage MOA		
4	H-72	ESF-9	Stand up staging locations for SAR teams		
4	H-72	ESF-10	Notify HAZMAT In Area To Be Removed / Secured (Potential Impact On Transportation Infrastructure For Evacuation)		
4	H-72	ESF-10	LEDQ will notify radiological source licenses in potential impact area these sources needed to be removed or secured		
4	H-72	ESF-11	Continue LDOC Pet transportation and sheltering operations:	ESF-11	Deploy personnel to support the FEMA IMAT in Louisiana as needed, including 3 USDA APHIS Animal Care Technical Specialists to assist LDAF IC during evacuations.

4	H-72	ESF-11	Request deployment of USDA Technical Support assets.	ESF-11	Schedule credentialing, work assignments, and other tasks with LDAF for the 3 USDA APHIS Animal Care technical specialists to support LDAF IC at CTN PPP's.
4	H-72	ESF-11	Transportation/Fuel assets arrive at staging areas. Emergency fuel operations continue.		
4	H-72	ESF-11	CTN Pet shelters are manned by LDAF Shelter IMT.		
4	H-72	ESF-11	Request NGO assistance and deployment at CTN Pet shelters to support LDAF.		
4	H-72	ESF-11	Continue to review, monitor, coordinate, and respond to the state's Agriculture, Food Safety, Pet Transportation and Sheltering emergency needs with local, state and federal partners.		
4	H-72	ESF-11	Donation Management Team Activates		
4	H-72	ESF-12	Make contact with Federal NRC		
4	H-72	ESF-12	Make contact with Riverbend, Waterford 3, Grand Gulf		
4	H-72	ESF-13	Stage assets for Set-up of Contra-Flow & provide situational awareness on evacuation		
4	H-72	ESF-13	Support for evacuation of prison population		
4	H-72	ESF-13	Continue coordination efforts with local, State & Federal Officials & Emergency Managers		
4	H-72	ESF-13	Finalize scheduling of personnel to support evacuations		
4	H-72	ESF-13	Coordinate with ESF's & local / State Officials on evacuation plans & sheltering		
4	H-72	ESF-13	Initiate Public Information Campaign encouraging early evacuations		
4	H-72	ESF-13	Activate ESF-13 (LSP) EOC to include: Traffic Control Center; Joint Operations Center; and Information Call Center		
4	H-72	ESF-15	Coordinate the state's message with State and Federal agencies	ESF-15	Coordinate media plans to stress public preparedness and awareness

4	H-72	ESF-15	Continue coordination with news media contacts to disseminate public information On: Shelters; evacuation; EAS message; and Reverse 911 Scripts	ESF-15	Coordinate with state to implement plans and procedures to educate the public
4	H-72	ESF-15	Provide up-to-date information to media as it becomes available	ESF-15	The Administrator and/or DHS Secretary conducts a press release
4	H-72	ESF-15	Monitor media to ensure state messages are being received and released by press and accuracy of press information	ESF-15	IOF satellite JIC established
4	H-72	ESF-15	Continue to assist parishes with messages for possible evacuations		
4	H-72	ESF-15	Coordinate with parishes on messages for public & media outlets		
4	H-72	ESF-15	JIC opens		
4	H-72	ESF-16	Alert Contra-Flow Forces (120 PAX)		
4	H-72	ESF-16	Support Setup Of Special Needs Shelters		
4	H-72	ESF-16	Support To ESF-5 (GOHSEP)		
4	H-66	ESF-6	Parish Pickup Point (PPP) teams operational		
4	H-66	ESF-8	DMAT's at Special Needs Shelters if requested by State (LDHH)	IMAT	Verify State's decision to evacuate general population utilizing DoD assets
4	H-66	ESF-8	Possible activation of AMP locations (continued readiness of personnel and resource supports for AMPs)		
4	H-66	ESF-8	Activate Bus Triage staff		
4	H-60	ESF-1	Activate Vehicle Staging Area and vehicle replenishment points in Host Parishes		
4	H-60			IMAT	Task ESF-1 to coordinate air space management
4	H-60	ESF-6	CTNS stand up operations	RRCS	Logistics staff and support personnel deploy to DFW Airport General Aviation for Bus coordination and Hotel for arrival and check in support
4	H-60	ESF-6	MSNS stand up operations		
4	H-60	ESF-6	DCFS staff and LNO's deployed		
4	H-60	ESF-6	Registration process initiated		

4	H-60	ESF-8	Open pre-designated MSNS upon verification of parish evacuation orders	ESF-8	Confirm that all FCCs activated are operational and ready to receive patients
4	H-60	ESF-8	Dispatch Ambulances to pre-designated locations upon verification of Parish Assisted Evacuation Plans being executed	ESF-8	Ensure proper positioning of NDMS resources to support patient evacuation. Ensure proper positioning of shelter support resources
4	H-60	ESF-8	Credential Volunteers	ESF-8/ FEMA	Prepare to receive first patients at AMPs
4	H-60	ESF-8	Bus triage site activated		
4	H-60	ESF-8	Coordinate with DCFS and DOTD to begin LSU bus triage		
4	H-60	ESF-8	MSNS and FMS fully operational		
4	H-60	ESF-11	LDAF CTN Pet Shelters are operational.	ESF-11	3 USDA APHIS Animal Care Technical Specialists arrive and integrate into ICS structure at the three CTN PPP's and begin executing pre-designated work assignments to monitor the handling and physical condition of pets during the evacuation process.
4	H-60	ESF-11	LDAF PPP Liaison and USDA Animal Care TSP's are assigned and report to Orleans and Jefferson parish PPP's.	ESF-11	Coordinate with LDAF IC for additional USDA support and deploy additional technical support as needed and requested via MA Task Orders with FEMA.
4	H-60	ESF-11	Fuel tankers deployed to TSAs Secondary fueling points operational.		
4	H-60	ESF-11	Coordinate with DCFS and DOTD on CTN pet transportation at PPP. Pet transport trucks and vans dispatched to PPP. (Status reports every 4 hours with DCFS report)		
4	H-60	ESF-16	LANG to provide Bus Drivers (as required/needed) to State ESF-1		
4	H-58	ESF-1	CAEP bus movement of tourist to MSY by New Orleans Regional Transit Authority (NOLA RTA)	ESF-8/ FEMA	Verify that aero-medical evacuation aircraft have arrived at AMPs
4	H-56			ESF-8/ FEMA	Begin NDMS patient evacuation; First aircraft (DoD & AMR) departs AMPs for designated FCCs
4	H-54	ESF-1	Assisted Transportation Operations Begin (movement of State and Federal transportation resources)	ESF-1	Begin air space management measures
4	H-54	ESF-5	Make contact with Host State LNO teams to validate communications		
4	H-54	ESF-6	SUP stand up operations		

4	H-54	ESF-6	Parish Collection Point (PCP) operations begin	
4	H-50			
4	H-50	ESF-1	Assisted Transportation Operations continue	
4	H-50	ESF-3	Coordinate with neighboring states on Contra-Flow plans	
4	H-50	ESF-3	Provide Status Report on evacuation routes	
4	H-50	ESF-3	Continue Preparation For Contra-Flow To Start At H-30 and provide situational awareness on evacuation routes	
4	H-50	ESF-3	Implement waterways/bridge emergency plan	
4	H-50	ESF-5	EOC At Level II Or Level I Depending On Threat, Notify Agencies Of EOC Activation Level With Date & Time	
4	H-50	ESF-5	Phase 1 Evacuation begins	
4	H-50	ESF-5	Continue Receipt Of Parish Declarations Of Emergency	
4	H-50	ESF-5	Maintain Parish EOC Activation Status Report From Risk Parishes	
4	H-50	ESF-5	Continue Conference Calls Based On Threat	
4	H-50	ESF-5	In Conjunction With ESF-2 & 15, Activate EAS System To Disseminate Hurricane Advisories & Evacuation & Shelter Information	
Governor's CIR: Any major issues raised by Parish Presidents or Mayors in potential affected areas. State and Federal Decision Makers Discuss: All applicable PSMA's to include deploying Communications Augmentation Teams (Up to 13); Deploying Contingency Response Group (CRG) (DoD)				
4	H-50	ESF-6	Support Phase 1 evacuation	
4	H-50	ESF-6	Coordinate with transportation ESF-1 Shelter Status Reporting	
4	H-50	ESF-6	Receive requested resources to support sheltering	
4	H-50	ESF-6	Initiate registration and tracking	
4	H-50	ESF-6	Coordinate with neighboring states - Advise states of the possible extent of Louisiana's evacuation & sheltering	

4	H-50	ESF-6	Continue setup & operation of Special Needs Shelters	
4	H-50	ESF-6	Alert Shelter Task Force to prepare to host evacuees	
4	H-50	ESF-6	Department of Corrections continues with evacuation of prison population	
4	H-50	ESF-6	Initiate manifesting at Parish Pickup Points	
4	H-50	ESF-6	211 information checkpoint manual	
4	H-50	ESF-7	WebEOC request to ESF-1 for Pre & Post-storm support of commodity movement	
4	H-50	ESF-7	Coordinate with ESF-6 for shelter support requirements	
4	H-50	ESF-7	ULE at Level II or I depending on threat	
4	H-50	ESF-8	Continue to support Medical Special Needs Shelters	
4	H-50	ESF-8	Continuing to monitor bed census	
4	H-50	ESF-8	Ensure All Nursing Homes & other custodial care organizations in the risk areas are evacuating their residents / prepared to Shelter In Place (SIP)	
4	H-50	ESF-10	Verify HAZMAT in area to be removed/secured	
4	H-50	ESF-10	LDEQ to verify radiological sources removed or secured	
4	H-50	ESF-11	Pet transport's are loading and begin to travel to CTN Pet shelter destinations as registration progresses.	ESF-11 ESF-11 lead in Louisiana with FEMA IMAT will attend LDAF Command and General Staff meetings as needed to maintain real-time situational awareness.
4	H-50	ESF-11	NGO's are onsite to assist LDAF CTN Pet shelter IMT's.	
4	H-50	ESF-11	LDAF CTN Pet registration in progress at CTN Pet shelters.	
4	H-50	ESF-11	Emergency fuel operations assist phased evacuation operations.	
4	H-50	ESF-13	Begin Set-up of Contra-Flow & provides situational awareness on evacuation	

4	H-50	ESF-13	Proceed with Support to evacuation of Prison Population	
4	H-50	ESF-13	Continue coordination efforts with local, State & Federal officials & Emergency Managers	
4	H-50	ESF-13	Coordinates with ESF's & local / State officials on evacuation plans & sheltering	
4	H-50	ESF-13	Initiate Public Information Campaign encouraging early evacuations	
4	H-50	ESF-13	Begin evacuation of Phase I area, South of Intra-coastal Waterway with no route restrictions imposed	
4	H-50	ESF-13	Request closure of public offices / schools in risk and impact areas	
4	H-50	ESF-13	Begin coordination with Mississippi officials on evacuation protocols & keep neighboring states informed of status & traffic control decisions	
4	H-50	ESF-13	Begin evacuation of Special Needs citizens from vulnerable areas	
4	H-50	ESF-13	Report Evacuation Route Status To EOC	
4	H-50	ESF-13	DPS Activate Security Support For EOC	
4	H-50	ESF-16	Execute Anti-Looting Plan	
4	H-50	ESF-16	Execute Contra-Flow Support Plan	
4	H-50	ESF-16	Aviation assets to assist medical trauma patients in Orleans Parish	
5	H-48		RA	Transition RRCC activation to Level 1 (If not already at Level 1) with all ESFs as needed
5	H-48		FCO/SCO	Ensure health and safety of personnel are being accomplished
5	H-48		IMAT	Monitor onset of tropical storm force winds to determine time to cease pre-landfall actions
5	H-48		IMAT	Monitor and assist in evacuation support (All evacuations)
5	H-48		IMAT	Task ESF-2 to test communication infrastructure

5	H-48			IMAT	Coordinate with ESF-3 to provide status of levees and flood control
5	H-48			IMAT	Coordinate with ESF-11 to coordinate shipments of USDA foods to local food banks within the impact area
5	H-48			IMAT	Coordinate with ESF-12 to advise when decision point reached to shutdown nuclear power plant in impact area
5	H-48			IMAT	Review HURREVAC, SLOSH display and SLOSH operational runs as they become available
5	H-48			IMAT	Prepare jurisdictional profiles
5	H-48			IMAT	Collect data on potential damage/debris/hazards
5	H-48			IMAT	Develop IMAT and JFO staffing augmentation plans
5	H-48			IMAT/DoD	Verify first aircraft have departed MSY with CTNs evacuating to designated Host States
5	H-48	ESF-1	Continue Assisted Transportation Operations		
5	H-48	ESF-4	Activate "Safe Haven" at Ferrara Fire for coastal responders		
5	H-48	ESF-6	Ongoing CTNS operations	IAG	Group Supervisor deploys IA staff in phased approach to designated staging areas
5	H-48	ESF-6	Ongoing SUP operations	IAG	Group Supervisor obtains flood insurance and sanctioned community information for PDA
		ESF-6	Continue Registration/Tracking	MC HS Coord.	Continue to coordinate with Host States to enhance communication and possible resource request.
5	H-48	ESF-6	Needs Assessment	Mass Care	Monitor evacuations and be prepared to support the State in the identification and opening of shelters, support any shortfalls/request submitted by the State
5	H-48			Mass Care	Obtain from the State congregate care facility information, including location, current population, facility type and capacity data
5	H-48			Mass Care	Coordinate with ESF #11 to support State evacuation shelters and household pets shelters
5	H-48			Mass Care	Coordinate with ESF #11 for shipments of USDA commodities to food banks. (if requested)
5	H-48			Mass Care	Coordinate with the State to identify MC/EA information needed for Sitrep Input (sheltering and feeding)

5	H-48			VAL	VAL represents FEMA on daily interagency and National VOAD conference calls for information sharing and coordination. Participate in State VOAD conference calls
5	H-48	ESF-7	Alert/Activate contracts for POD & RSA equipment push-packages (MHE, traffic control equipment, etc) IOT have PODs & RSA operational NLT H+24	IMAT Log	Analyze inventory status
5	H-48	ESF-7	Coordinate with LANG for Leaders RECON and ADVON operations at POD & RSA sites IOT have PODs & RSA operational NLT H+24	IMAT Log	Deploy assets from pre-incident locations to operating locations
5	H-48			IMAT Log	Assure availability and protection of transportation assets
5	H-48			IMAT Log	Ensure pre-deployed assets are in place 24 hours prior to tropical storm force winds reaching coastline
5	H-48				
5	H-48	ESF-8	Re-evaluate all operations and make appropriate adjustments		
5	H-48	ESF-11	Continue to coordinate and respond to State and local request for ESF 11 emergency resources.	ESF-11	Continue supporting LDAF
5	H-48	ESF-12	Determine trigger point for nuclear facilities shutdown if applicable		
5	H-48			ESF-15	Deploy Congressional Liaison Officer (CLO) support team
5	H-40	ESF-1	Continue Assisted Transportation Operations		
5	H-40	ESF-3	Provide evacuation information to ESF-15 in order to provide to the public		
5	H-40	ESF-3	Continue to coordinate with neighboring states		
5	H-40	ESF-3	Continue preparation for Contra-Flow to start at H-30 & provide situational awareness on traffic and evacuation routes		
5	H-40	ESF-3	Mobilize State Conta-Flow traffic control active & passive resources		
5	H-40	ESF-5	State EOC at Level II or Level I depending on threat		
5	H-40	ESF-5	Phase 2 evacuation begins		
5	H-40	ESF-5	Continue receipt of Parish Declarations of Emergency		

5	H-40	ESF-5	Maintain Parish EOC activation status report from risk Parishes	
5	H-40	ESF-5	Continue conference calls based on threat	
5	H-40	ESF-5	In conjunction with ESF-2 & 15, continue to use EAS system to disseminate hurricane advisories, evacuation & shelter information	
5	H-40	ESF-6	Support Phase 2 evacuation	
5	H-40	ESF-6	Continue registration, tracking, reporting	
5	H-40	ESF-6	Coordinate with ESF-8 for medical transportation & medical services	
5	H-40	ESF-6	Coordinate with neighboring states - Advise states of the possible extent of Louisiana's evacuation & sheltering	
5	H-40	ESF-6	Continue operation of Special Needs Shelters, open additional as required	
5	H-40	ESF-7	Begin Predictive Modeling IOT determine commodity requirements Post-storm at PODs & RSA	
5	H-40	ESF-7	Prepare initial ARF for FEMA Logistics for Post-storm commodities and distribution plan of those commodities to State warehouses, RSA & PODs	
5	H-40	ESF-7	Review location, priority of work, manpower, equipment, transportation and support requirements for State run warehouses, RSA & PODs with DOA, DOTD and LANG IOT set conditions for operations at these sites Post-Storm	
5	H-40	ESF-8	Continue to Support Medical Special Needs Shelters	
5	H-40	ESF-8	Continue to monitor Bed Census	
5	H-40	ESF-8	Monitor the evacuation & shelter of persons having mobility limitations, including persons in Nursing Homes, Hospitals, Group Homes & Non-institutionalized persons	
5	H-40	ESF-13	Continue set-up of Contra-Flow & provide situational awareness on evacuation	
5	H-40	ESF-13	Continue to Support The Evacuation Of Prison Population	

5	H-40	ESF-13	Continue coordination efforts with local, State & Federal officials & Emergency Managers	
5	H-40	ESF-13	Coordinate with ESF's & local / State officials on evacuation plans & sheltering	
5	H-40	ESF-13	Continue Public Information Campaign encouraging early evacuations	
5	H-40	ESF-13	Begin evacuation of Phase II area West of Mississippi River including West Bank areas of Orleans & Jefferson Parishes	
5	H-40	ESF-13	Monitor / Manage traffic along evacuation routes & other effected roadways	
5	H-40	ESF-13	Mobilize State evacuation traffic control, active & passive resources & people	
5	H-40	ESF-15	Provide up-to-date information to media as it becomes available	
5	H-40	ESF-16	LANG Security prepare to execute anti-looting plan	
5	H-40	ESF-16	Prepare to execute Contra-Flow Support Plan	
5	H-36	ESF-6	Stand down evacuations site operations	
5	H-36	ESF-6	Shelter Task Force activated to set-up shelter information points	
5	H-36	ESF-6	Activate 1-866-GET-INFO and 211	
5	H-30	ESF-1	State Assisted Evacuation Operations winding down	
5	H-30	ESF-1	Staging Areas begin to shut down	
5	H-30	ESF-1	Contra-flow Begins	
5	H-30	ESF-3	Implement mandatory evacuation traffic controls	
5	H-30	ESF-3	Convert specified limited access routes to one way outbound operations	
5	H-30	ESF-3	Control main evacuation routes with state resources	
5	H-30	ESF-5	Transportation/Evacuation Branch monitors execution of Contra-Flow plan	

5	H-30	ESF-5	Continue to maintain contact with risk Parishes as well as Shelter Task Force via conference calls	
5	H-30	ESF-6	Support Phase 3 evacuation, Contra-Flow	
5	H-30	ESF-6	Perform needs assessment for additional support staff, inventory & supplies	
5	H-30	ESF-6	Continue registration, tracking & reporting	
5	H-30	ESF-6	LDOC winds down inmate emergency evacuation operations	
5	H-30	ESF-7	Update initial ARF for FEMA Logistics for Post-Storm commodities and distribution plan of those commodities to State warehouses, RSA & PODs	
5	H-30	ESF-8	Continue to support medical special needs shelters	
5	H-30	ESF-8	Continue to monitor bed census	
5	H-30	ESF-8	Continue to monitor the evacuation & shelter of persons having mobility limitations, including persons in nursing homes, hospitals, group homes & non-institutionalized persons	
5	H-30	ESF-11	Continue to coordinate response efforts with NGO's, local, State & Federal Officials & Emergency Managers	ESF-11 Coordinate with LDAF regarding the 3 USDA APHIS Animal Care Technical Specialists and their potential relocation to the 3 CTN pet shelters. Otherwise, these 3 TSP's will move inland to safe locations at H-30.
5	H-30	ESF-11	CTN Pet Shelter operations continue.	
5	H-30	ESF-11	Request USDA AC TSP to relocate to the CTN Pet Shelters to monitor the safety and well-being of pets.	
5	H-30	ESF-13	Continue coordination efforts with local, State & Federal Officials & Emergency Managers	
5	H-30	ESF-13	Begin Evacuation Of Phase III Area; East Bank areas of Orleans & Jefferson Parishes; All other vulnerable areas between I-12 & the Mississippi River	
5	H-30	ESF-13	Monitor / Manage traffic along evacuation routes & other effected roadways	
5	H-30	ESF-13	Monitor Contra-Flow & make necessary modifications to maximize effectiveness & efficiency	

5	H-30	ESF-16	LANG Security execute Anti-Looting plan	
5	H-30	ESF-16	Execute Contra-Flow Support Plan	
6	H-24			IMAT Maintain contact and verify status of deployed teams in the potentially impacted area(s)
6	H-24			IMAT/ESF-8 Coordinate with ESF-8 for staging of DMAT teams in DFW area
6	H-24			IMAT Task NGA (GEOINT) field staff at IOFs to develop USAR map templates, search grids, and other preparation and deployment products, if activated
6	H-24			IMAT Maintain communications with all external entities
6	H-24			MSY ICP DECISION POINT: Continue Air Evacuation Operations
6	H-24	ESF-6	Ongoing CTNS operations	IAG BC Advise all staff to prepare and take emergency protective measures, including sheltering in place or evacuating
6	H-24	ESF-6	Ongoing MSNS operations	
6	H-24	ESF-6	Ongoing SUP operations	
6	H-24	ESF-6	Registration ends at PPP's; Staff redeploys	
6	H-24	ESF-7	Coordinate with FEMA logistics for disposition for any commodities still available IOT move them pre-storm NLT H-20	IMAT Implement personnel protection plan and secure all assets that may be in harm's way
6	H-24	ESF-7	Coordinate with LANG to conduct RECON of POD sites IOT set conditions for establishment of sites Post-Storm NLT H+24	RRCS Ensure DFW area hotels are ready to receive first responders from MSY
6	H-24	ESF-7	Coordinate with LANG to conduct ADVON operations at RSA site IOT set conditions for establishment of site Post-Storm NLT H+24	RRCS Evaluate need for a personnel mobilization center in the DFW area.
6	H-24	ESF-8	Demobilize bus triage	ESF-8 Monitor evacuation and prepare for sheltering of resources
6	H-24	ESF-11	Monitor the movement of Livestock.	ESF-11 Verify that USDA APHIS Animal Care personnel have moved to safe locations.
6	H-24	ESF-11	CTN Pet Shelter operations continue.	
6	H-24	ESF-11	Prepare to conduct Agriculture and Food Safety damage assessments. Damage assessment teams staged for activation and deployment status reports.	

6	H-20	ESF-3	ESF 3 & 13 alerts risk Parishes & State Traffic Control Posts of the time Contra-Flow routes will cease operations	
6	H-20	ESF-5	Unified Command/Ops Staff consult with ESF 1, 3 & 13 to close evacuation routes	MSY ICP Last CTN buses arrive at MSY from PPPs
6	H-20	ESF-5	Unified Command coordinates with Parishes for opening of "Last Resort Refuge Buildings" to people still in risk areas	
State and Federal Decision Makers Discuss: All applicable and appropriate Post-landfall PSMA's to enable immediate response following storm passage to include: Deploy SAR and MEDEVAC rotary wing assets (DoD & USCG); deploy medium (DoD & USCG)/heavy rotary wing lift assets				
6	H-20	ESF-6	Registration/Tracking/Reporting	
6	H-20	ESF-7	Be prepare to support short fuse "Fire Missions", emergency resource requests form Parishes or ESFs with commodities and coordinate transportation with DOTD	
6	H-20	ESF-7	Coordinate final movement of any FEMA commodities still available to Parishes; "Fire Missions"	
6	H-20	ESF-7	Begin coordination for locations and RECON operations IOT establish number and location of Base Camps for First Responders NLT H+36	
6	H-20	ESF-8	Prepare staff and equipment for sheltering	
6	H-20	ESF-8	Continue to coordinate medical support	
6	H-20	ESF-8	Notify SAR of potential SMART locations	
6	H-20	ESF-9	Plans finalized for SMART SAR	
6	H-20	ESF-10	ID HAZMAT left in area	
6	H-20	ESF-10	ID radiological sources left in place	
State and Federal Decision Makers Discuss: All applicable Post-landfall PSMA's to enable immediate response to include: Deploy voice/data communications capability assessment/augmentation team (DoD & USCG); Deploy route clearance assets (DoD & USCG)				
6	H-20	ESF-11	Continue to monitor fuel availability with vendors	
6	H-20	ESF-13	Alert risk Parishes & State Traffic Control Posts of the time that Contra-Flow routes will be closed	
6	H-20	ESF-13	Continue to monitor Contra-Flow for effectiveness	
6	H-20	ESF-13	Restrict Traffic Movement On Vulnerable Highways	

6	H-20	ESF-13	Secure Assets	
6	H-20	ESF-13	Prepare For Re-Entry	
State and Federal Decision Makers Discuss: Be prepared to execute Post-landfall PSMA's to enable immediate response; deploy/establish temporary medical treatment facilities (DoD)				
6	H-20	ESF-14	Prepare For Damage Assessment & Post Disaster Response & Recovery Activities	
6	H-20	ESF-14	Request ESF- 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 12, & 13 be prepared to report on Food, Water, Electric, Telephone, Shelter, Road & Special Needs Status as early as possible after storm makes landfall	
6	H-20	ESF-16	LANG Security continues to execute Anti-Looting Plan	
6	H-20	ESF-16	Execute Sheltering Plan	
6	H-18			MSY ICP General Population evacuations completed and support personnel begin evacuation from APOEs to DFW area
6	H-18			MSY ICP Air transport of CTN evacuees complete
6	H-18			MSY ICP Begin air evacuation of support personnel (TSA, FAMS, etc.) to safe haven in DFW area. (H-18 to H-12 is the timeline for extraction)
6	H-18			IMAT Evacuate non-essential logistics staff and secure resources at TSA Screening Facility
6	H-18	ESF-8	Medical Institution Evacuation Plan (MIEP) Conference call held to determine how many patients are still requiring evacuation and ID when operations will shut down in anticipation of tropical force winds coming ashore.	
6	H-12			IMAT/ DoD Verify support personnel evacuations from APOEs to DFW area are complete and all personnel are accounted for
6	H-12			IMAT Request DCO to initiate survey for return air transportation for support personnel
6	H-12	ESF-1	Begin Demob of Pre-storm VSA(s)	ESF-1 Coordinate with NOAB for shut down and closure of MSY
6	H-12	ESF-5	State Forward Coordination Center (SFCC) re-deploys from Zephyr Field	

6	H-12	ESF-7	Coordinate with LANG to conduct ADVON operations at POD sites IOT set conditions for establishment of sites Post-storm NLT H+24	
6	H-12	ESF-7	ULE establishment at Level II or I in OMV IOT set conditions for Post-Storm Logistic operations	
6	H-12	ESF-8	Recall Ambulances to areas of safety (i.e.. Base camps/staging areas) to shelter from the storm	ESF-8 Demobilize evacuation resources and prepare for landfall.
6	H-12	ESF-8	Planning for Post-storm needs initiated	
6	H-12	ESF-8	AMP's initiate demobilization procedures and conduct a close out report via phone to the DRC and State ESF 8	
6	H-6	ESF-13	Discontinue Contra-Flow	ESF-13 All ESF-13 assets should be located at pre-established locations to shelter-in-place until danger passes

H-HOUR - Tropical Storm Force Winds on the coast of Louisiana

7	H-Hr		IMAT	Verify personnel accountability of response resources
7	H-Hr		FCO	Phase in additional staffing for JFO
7	H-Hr		FCO/SCO	Initiate FEMA/State agreement
7	H-Hr		FCO/SCO	Start preliminary damage assessments
7	H-Hr		IMAT	Issue post-declaration mission assignments as appropriate
7	H-Hr		IMAT	Transition operations from IOF to the JFO once established
7	H-Hr		IMAT	Task ESF-9 to execute Urban Search and Rescue if needed
7	H-Hr		IMAT	Task ESF-3 to install generators for critical infrastructure if requested by the state
7	H-Hr		IMAT	Coordinate with State regarding access/egress issues to incident site and need for special access badges
7	H-Hr		IMAT	Continue resource flow for unmet needs
7	H-Hr		IMAT	Conduct Remote Sensing Analysis as necessary
7	H-Hr		IMAT	Logistics coordinate with state on DRC and POD locations, also coordinate with Recovery/IA on MDRC requirements

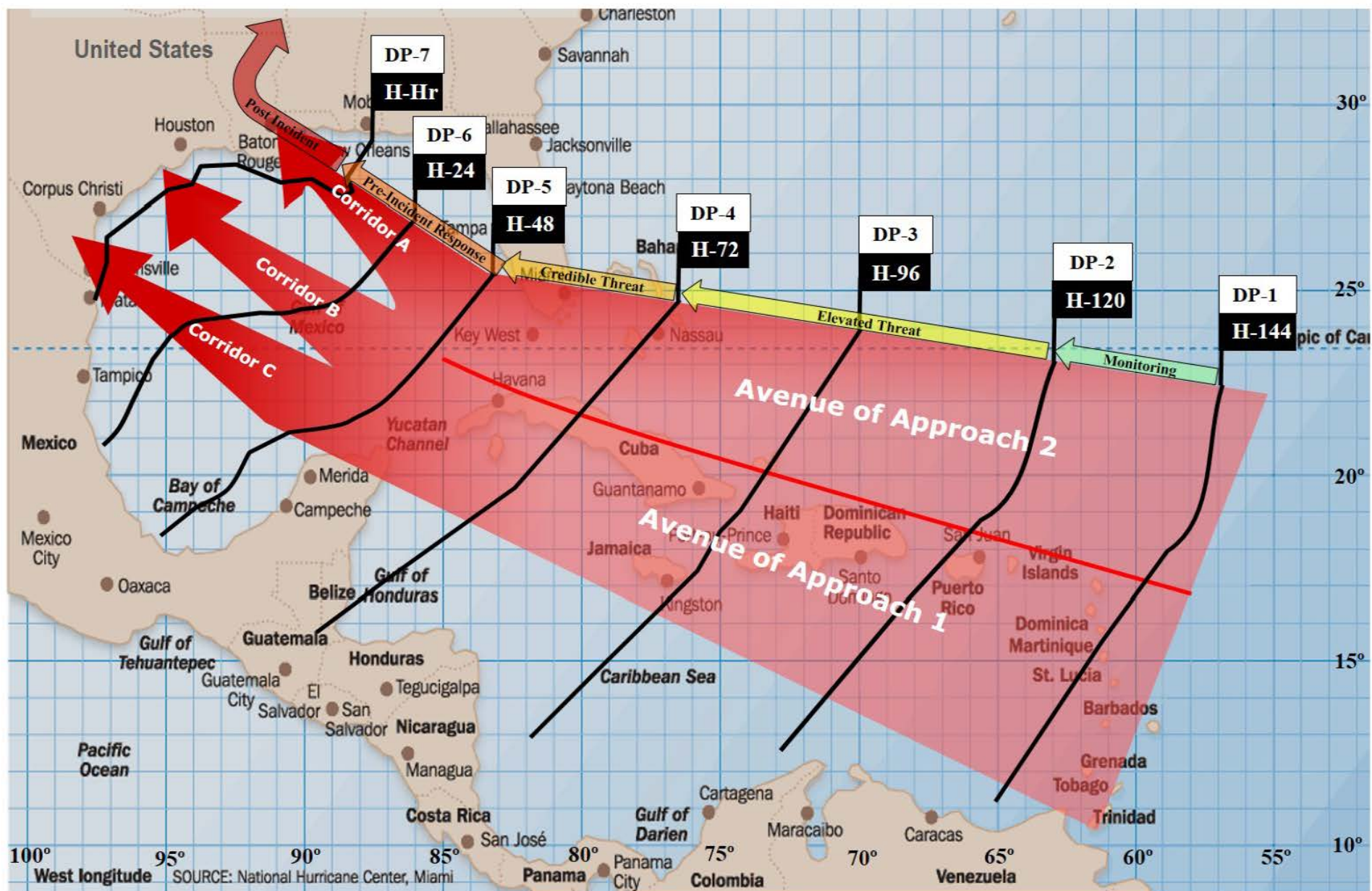
7	H-Hr	ESF-6	Prepare for SAR operations	
7	H-Hr	ESF-7	Establish ULE at Level I in FEMA JFO	
7	H-Hr	ESF-7	Recommend locations and size of Base Camps IOT set conditions for contractor RECON operations at H+24	
7	H-Hr	ESF-7	Establish base camps NLT H+96	
7	H+12	ESF-1	Stand ready to assist Search and Rescue if needed	ESF-1 Assessment of airfield at MSY
7	H+12	ESF-1	Prepare for re-entry	
7	H+12			ESF-2 Provide operable and interoperable communications for command and control
7	H+12			ESF-2 Begin damage assessments
7	H+12			ESF-2 Provide temporary mitigation of infrastructure outages
7	H+12			ESF-2 Provide operable and interoperable communications for SAR
7	H+12			ESF-2 Provide operable and interoperable communications to the evacuation and sheltering missions
7	H+12	ESF-3	Begin damage assessment	
7	H+12	ESF-3	Begin debris clearance	
7	H+12	ESF-5	Resume Task Force conference call as soon as possible to gain local intelligence	
7	H+12	ESF-6	Ongoing CTNS operations	ESF-6 Identify immediate post landfall shelter locations and coordinate with USAR for rescued evacuees
7	H+12	ESF-6	Ongoing MSNS operations	ESF-6 Confirm Post-storm shelter locations with Parish Emergency Management for utilization
7	H+12	ESF-6	Ongoing SUP operations	
7	H+12	ESF-6	Prepare for Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (DSNAP) operations	
7	H+12	ESF-8	Support rescue operations post-storm (SARBOO)	
7	H+12	ESF-8	Environmental Health response	

7	H+12	ESF-9	Execute SMART SAR operations	
7	H+24	ESF-4	Coordinate firefighting assets (if required)	
7	H+24	ESF-5	Conduct Task Force conference calls twice daily for SAR and recovery information	
7	H+24	ESF-6	Stand by staffing contractor	IAG Support States request to conduct PDAs
7	H+24	ESF-6	Case Management deployed	IAG Report available housing (rental & hotel) not damaged to HQ in coordination with the State
7	H+24	ESF-6	VOAD deployed	IAG Establish and staff IA personnel for JFO and DRC's
7	H+24	ESF-6	LFRC deployed	Mass Care Monitor closing of host-state shelters and consolidation and closing of Shelters until the MC/EA group is established at the JFO
7	H+24			Mass Care Coordinate with the NRCC regarding National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System (NEFRLS) and the National Emergency Child Locator Center (NECLC), Administered by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), to facilitate family reunification, and Red Cross "Safe and Well" to facilitate family reunification
7	H+24			Mass Care Continue to monitor the multiple Mass Care/Emergency Assistance Information Systems (NSS, NEFRLS, WEB EOC, Ect.)
7	H+24			MC HS Coord. Coordinate with Host States to enhance communication and possible resource requests
7	H+24			Housing Coordinate with the State to identify housing shortfalls/needs
7	H+24			Donations Provide donations management support to RRCC, IOF, and state, if requested
7	H+24	ESF-7	Establish RSA & PODs with LANG and EMAC forces and be prepare to receive FEMA IRR packages of commodities; MREs, Water and ICE	IMAT Activate Responder Support Camp (RSC) contracts (If required)
7	H+24	ESF-7	Coordinate with FEMA Logistics movement of commodities; MREs, Water and ICE to state warehouses, RSA & PODs	IMAT Provide continual support to the State in the form of commodity replenishment in conjunction with other requirements as requested

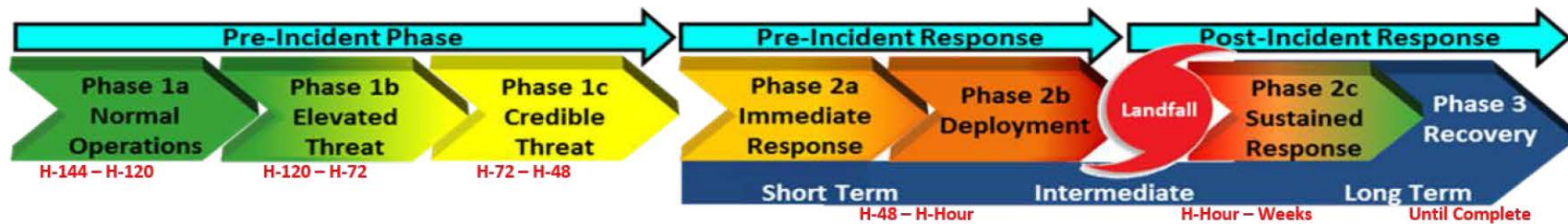
7	H+24	ESF-7	Begin monitoring commodity consumption rates/"Burn Rates" at RSA & POD sites, Shelters, State & Parish First Responder locations IOT maintain sufficient commodities on hand for the general public and First Responders	IMAT	Coordinate with Recovery/IA for a potential THU housing mission
7	H+24	ESF-7	Be prepared to receive WebEOC commodity requests from Parish and State First Responders		
7	H+24	ESF-7	Be prepared to support DOA contracting request from Parish and State First Responders		
7	H+24	ESF-7	Conduct RECONS and ADVON operations for Base Camp locations IOT facilitate contractors occupation of site(s) NLT H+96		
7	H+24	ESF-8	Coordinate Mass Fatality assets (if required)	ESF-8	Conduct immediate response and prepare for post-storm support activities
7	H+24	ESF-8	Ongoing environmental health response		
7	H+24	ESF-11	Food Distribution request authorization to release USDA food commodities to disaster organizations.	ESF-11	USDA FNS will support LDAF with USDA Food Commodities and other disaster assistance programs.
7	H+24	ESF-11	Request Federal assistance for carcass removal.	ESF-11	Develop and maintain ESF-11 structure at FEMA IOF or JFO as needed to support requests for USDA assistance.
7	H+24	ESF-11	CTN Pet return follows the CTN population.	ESF-11	Request and coordinate deployment of additional USDA personnel and/or teams as needed to support FEMA and/or LDAF under mission assignments.
7	H+24	ESF-11	Monitor the movement of Livestock.		
7	H+24	ESF-11	Conduct Agriculture and Food safety damage assessments.		
7	H+36			ESF-1	Execute post-impact transportation plan
7	H+36	ESF-6	Standing up of Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) to aid citizens affected by the disaster	ESF-6	Coordinate with the State on the opening of DRCs to aid citizens affected by the disaster
7	H+36	ESF-7	Execute DOA emergency contractors to establish Base Camp operations for First Responders		
7	H+36	ESF-7	Be prepared to coordinate DOA emergency contracts to support Parish/State First Responders and Base Camp operations		
7	H+48	ESF-6	Reverse Evacuation begins when safe and clear to return order is given		

7	H+48	ESF-6	Ongoing CTNS operations until ordered to stand down	
7	H+48	ESF-6	Ongoing MSNS operations until ordered to stand down	
7	H+48	ESF-6	Ongoing SUP operations until ordered to stand down	
7	H+48	ESF-8	EMAC for repatriation	ESF-8 Activate Federal repatriation contract
7	H+48	ESF-10	LSP and LDEQ begin Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA)	
7	H+48	ESF-10	Aerial Assessments begin	
7	H+72	ESF-10	LDEQ teams deploy and begin in impacted areas	
7	H+96			IMAT Begin assessments to restart nuclear plant(s)

A-2 Hurricane Decision Points Map



A-3 Operational Phases & Decision Point Actions



Phase 1 Actions

Phase 1a – Normal Operations (DP 1)

- ❑ R6 Watch standing CIR is triggered
- ❑ Activate State Crisis Action Team (CAT) and elevate Regional Watch to begin monitoring situation (H-120)
- ❑ Region 6 Leadership and Crisis Action Team notified of situation
- ❑ Deploy FEMA State LNO to GOHSEP EOC (if requested)
- ❑ Alert IMAT, MERS, and DCO/DCE of possible deployment to State EOC/IOF (H-120)
- ❑ Alert ESFs of possible deployment to support RRCC and IMAT response operations (H-120)
- ❑ Request FEMA HQ provide back-up region support to Region 6 AOR (RRCC, IOF, etc.)
- ❑ Request DoD conduct Market Survey for available aircraft

Phase 1b – Elevated Threat (DP 2-3)

- ❑ Deploy IMAT, MERS, DCO/DCE, and ESFs to RRCC, State EOC and IOF
- ❑ Activate State EOC and RRCC to appropriate levels (H-96)
- ❑ Decision by Governor to request a Federal Emergency Declaration (H-108)
- ❑ Activate State contracts to support evac operations (Bus, Ambulance) (H-102)
- ❑ Activate Federal contracts to support evac operations (AMR, IEM, TMS) (H-102)
- ❑ Establish a UCG and begin build-up of IOF
- ❑ Identify potential evacuation and mass care requirements and begin to pre-stage resources
- ❑ Activate NDMS and pre-stage resources
- ❑ Activate and deploy advance elements of MSY ICP support staff
- ❑ ISB operational and staff deployed as needed (H-96)

Phase 1c – Credible Threat (DP 4)

- ❑ Increase State EOC and RRCC to appropriate levels (H-72)
- ❑ Decision to execute general population (CTN) and hospital (NDMS) evacuations (NLT H-72)
- ❑ Begin to pre-position logistical resources and commodities in staging areas
- ❑ Lamar Dixon Ambulance Staging Area operational
 - AMR IRT on-site
- ❑ MSY ICP, TSA Screening Facility and West Ramp operational at (H-72)
- ❑ MSNS and FMS fully operational (H-60)
- ❑ Mayor of NOLA activates CAEP for tourists at (H-58)
- ❑ Begin AE operations at (H-56)
- ❑ Begin Bus Evacuations for CTNs at (H-54)
- ❑ Phase 1 evacuation begins (H-50)

Pre-Landfall Actions

Phase 2a – Immediate Response (DP 5)

- ❑ Increase State EOC and RRCC activation levels to level 1 if not already increased
- ❑ Begin CTN air evacuation operations from MSY, with first wheels up to Host States at (H-48)
- ❑ Alert/Activate contracts for POD & RSA equipment push-packages IOT have PODs and RSA operational NLT H+24 (H-48)
- ❑ Determine trigger point for nuclear facilities shutdown if applicable (H-48)
- ❑ Phase 2 evacuation begins (H-40)
- ❑ Phase 3 Contra-flow begins (H-30)

Phase 2b – Deployment (DP 6)

- ❑ Deploy and stage teams and resources needed for post-landfall response and recovery operations
- ❑ Begin Responders air evacuation from MSY to DFW at (H-18)
- ❑ All APOEs have completed evacuation operations at (H-12)
- ❑ Secure all resources and begin implementation of Force Protection Plan (H-Hour)
- ❑ Establish JFO and begin transition from IOF

Post-Landfall Actions

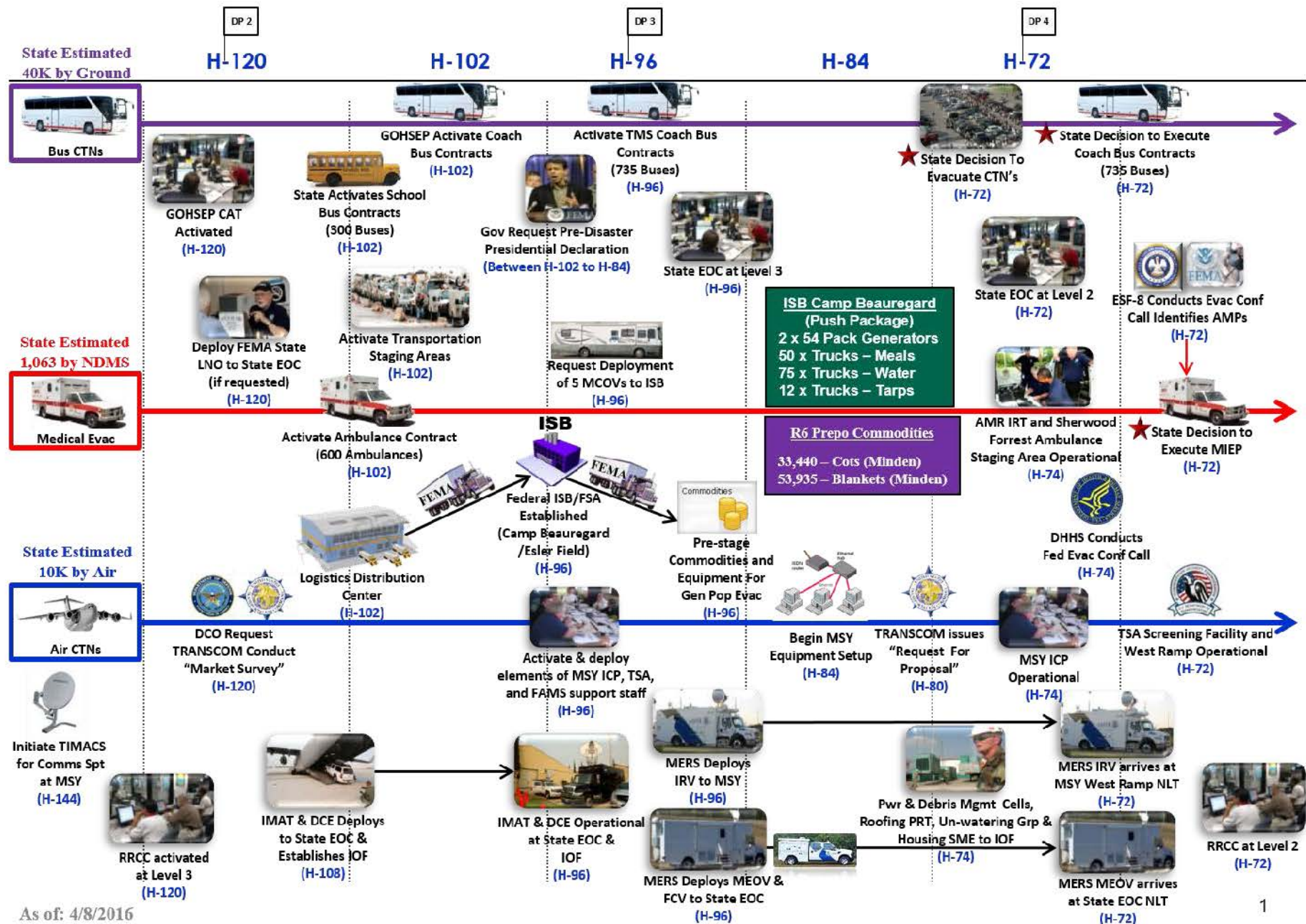
Phase 2C – Sustained Response (DP 7)

- ❑ Conduct damage assessments
- ❑ Conduct life-saving & life-sustaining actions:
 - Search and Rescue, SMART SAR
 - Mass Care: Sheltering, Feeding, FNSS, Reunification
 - POD Support: commodities staging and burn rates
 - Medical: FMS, DMAT, Fatality Mgmt, Reunification of NDMS patients
 - Animal Care: Pet sheltering, Livestock Mgmt, Carcass removal
 - VOAD: Donations Mgmt
- ❑ Establish On-Scene security
 - Responder safety, Secure airspace, Issue TFR
- ❑ Emergency power operations
- ❑ Emergency road clearance operations
- ❑ Execute re-entry operations as directed by state/local emergency management officials
- ❑ Conduct DSAT operations
- ❑ Continue response ops until ESFs are demobilized
- ❑ NDRF – Advanced Evaluation Team (AET)
- ❑ FDRC Appointed

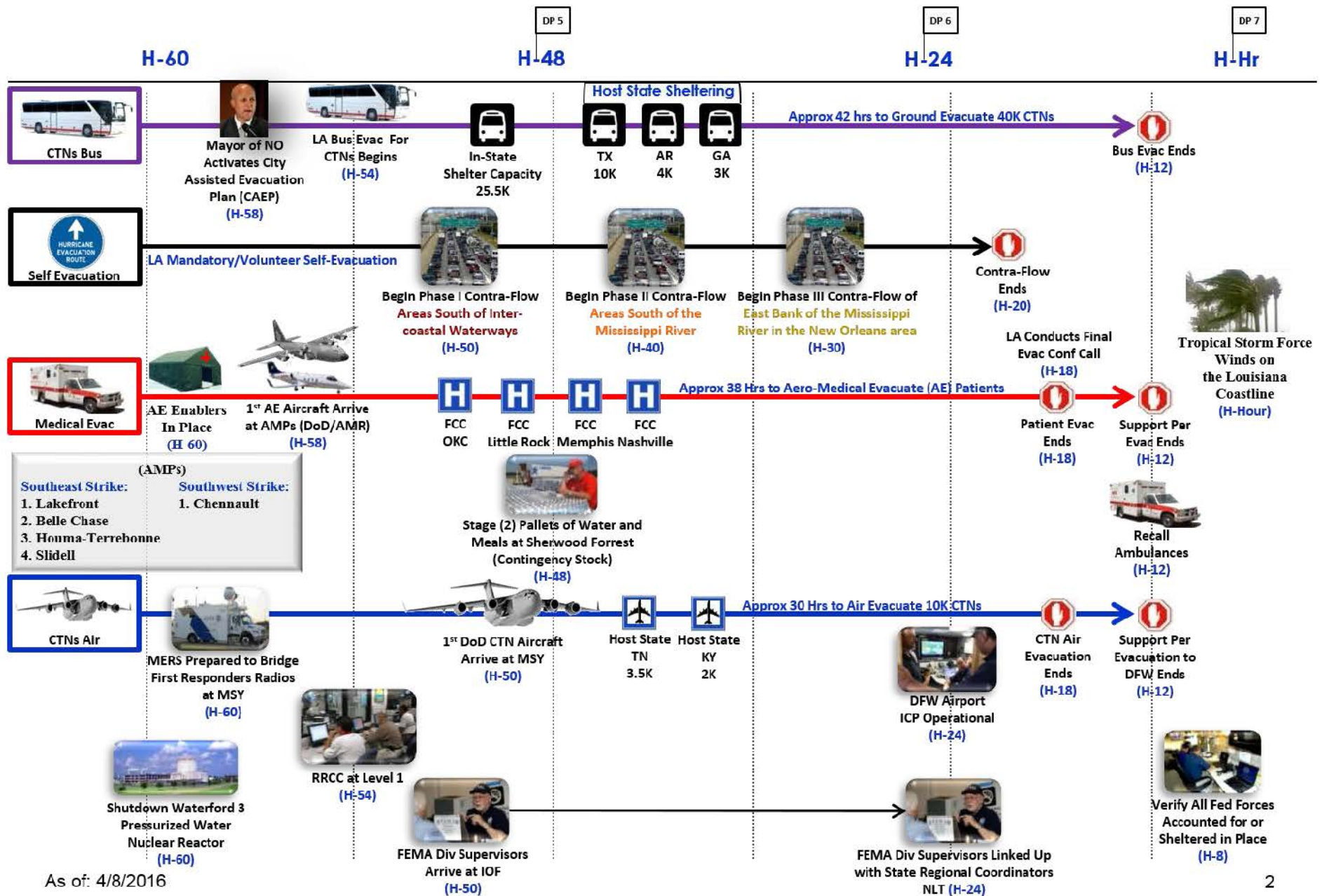
Phase 3 – Recovery

- ❑ Begin IA and PA Recovery Programs
- ❑ Establish DRCs/MDRCs as determined by state and local
- ❑ Deploy NDRF Advance Evaluation Team
- ❑ Begin Mission Assessment and Scoping Strategy for each RSF
- ❑ Develop Recovery Support Strategy (RSS)
- ❑ Implement RSS

Louisiana Hurricane Response Story Board (Pre-Landfall)



Louisiana Hurricane Response Story Board (Pre-Landfall)

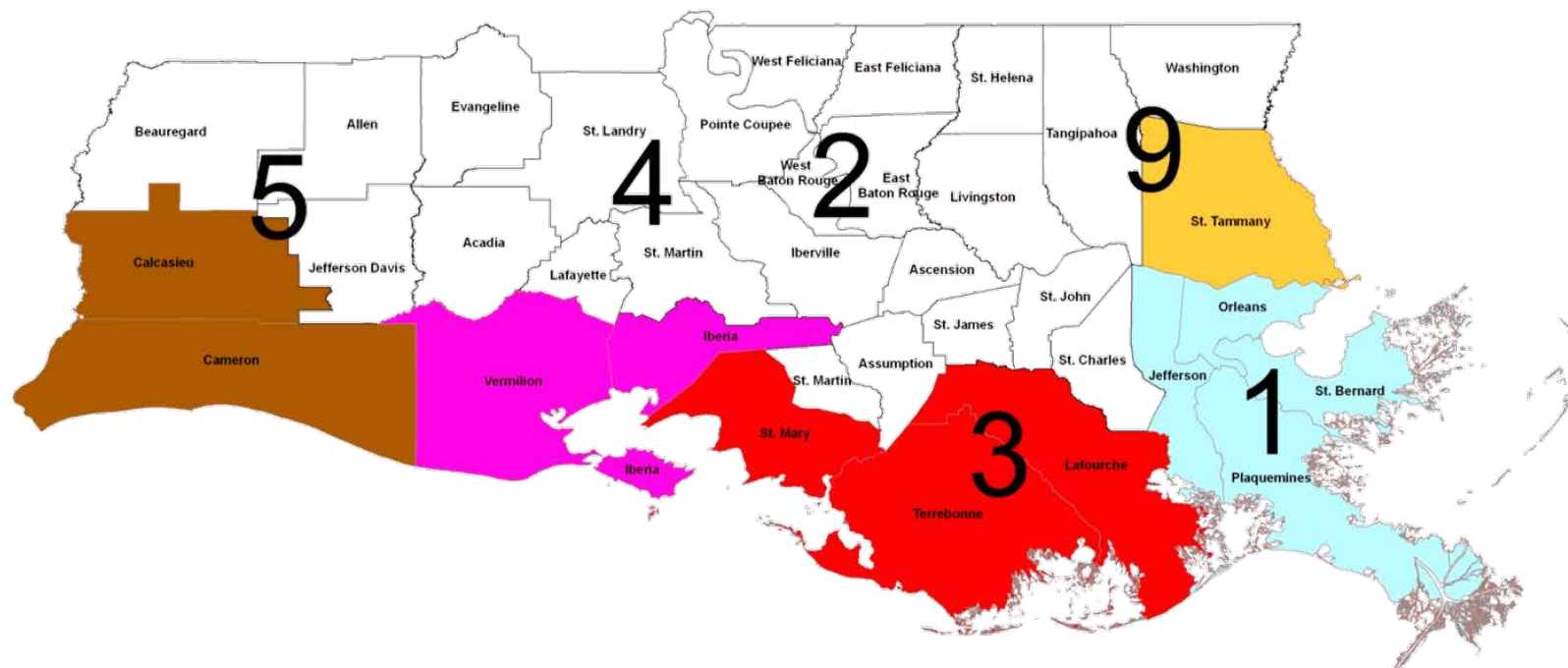


A-4 Louisiana Coastal Geographic Information

Parish	Population
Cameron	6,839
Iberia	73,240
Jefferson	432,552
Lafourche	96,318
Orleans	343,829
Plaquemines	23,042
St. Bernard	35,897
St. John the Baptist	45,924
St. Mary	54,650
St. Tammany	233,740
Terrebonne	111,860
Vermilion	57,999
Total: *	1,515,890

Twelve (12) Parishes at risk for storm surge

*2010 Census



ANNEX A: TASK ORGANIZATION

1.0 SITUATION

This task organization annex provides additional information regarding the joint State/Federal organization, led by the Unified Coordination Group (UCG), which manages State and Federal operations in response to a catastrophic incident. This will facilitate unity of effort and accomplishment of the UCG objectives.

1.1 PURPOSE:

The purpose of this annex is to describe how joint State/Federal operations in response to a tropical storm or hurricane in Louisiana will be organized. The response operations for a tropical storm or hurricane along the southern coastal parishes of Louisiana will be conducted in accordance with the State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan, the FEMA Region 6/Louisiana Hurricane Operations Plan, the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Incident Command System (ICS) National Incident Management System (NIMS) concepts and principles.

1.2 BACKGROUND:

This annex describes the joint organization between the State and Federal agencies responding to a catastrophic hurricane along the coastal parishes of Louisiana. To meet the incident requirements, the State and Federal leadership will form a Unified Coordination Group (UCG), consolidating State/Federal incident-related operations under a NIMS/ICS Unified Command. The UCG will not assume responsibility for field-level Incident Command activities, but instead provide a structure for the command, control, and coordination of State and Federal resources in support of local government operations.

1.3 AUTHORITIES: *Refer to Base OPLAN.*

1.4 THREAT: *Refer to Base OPLAN.*

1.1 CRITICAL CONSIDERATIONS: *Refer to Base OPLAN.*

1.6 CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:

1. GOHSEP will contact FEMA Region 6 and request Federal assistance as soon as H-120.
2. Life-saving and life-sustaining efforts will be the initial priority of State and Federal response operations.
3. Local, State, and Federal agencies will provide response support as directed by the Governor, senior Federal officials, or other designees, and will establish a UCG to organize operations.
4. The initial actions of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery operations are conducted by local government. Local authorities will exhaust their resources, and then use mutual aid agreements with volunteer groups, the private sector, and/or neighboring parishes.

1.7 MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS:

1. Establish a State/Federal Unified Coordination Group (UCG).
2. Determine level of response and what agency will provide the assistance.
3. Ensure priorities set by the Governor and the needs of the Parishes and other local and Tribal jurisdictions are accomplished.
4. Ensure all appropriate objectives and requirements are reflected in a joint State/Federal Incident Action Plan (IAP).
5. Ensure State/Federal services and materials reach those survivors or first responders with minimal disruption.

2.0 MISSION

FEMA Region 6 State and Federal leadership will form a Unified Coordination Group (UCG), consolidating State/Federal incident-related operations under a Unified Command to effectively meet the needs of the Parishes in the incident area in order to lessen the consequences of a tropical storm or Hurricane and enhance recovery of the affected areas.

3.0 EXECUTION

The State of Louisiana and FEMA Region 6 will form a UCG to manage the incident. Using a phased approach consistent with this joint OPLAN, the UCG will set and accomplish objectives tailored to the unique circumstances and conditions in the State of Louisiana as detailed in Annex C, Operations.

3.1 SENIOR LEADER'S INTENT.

The leadership responsible for response efforts at the field level (Incident Management) is represented by the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) from GOHSEP and the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) of FEMA. To ensure that State/Federal incident objectives are accomplished it is the senior leader's intent to establish a UCG within the first 24 hours of response to achieve the objectives identified in this OPLAN.

3.2 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

When an incident occurs it will be managed at the lowest possible jurisdictional level and supported by additional capabilities when needed. A tropical storm or hurricane response will require a unified response from Federal, State, local agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), and the private sector. Some will require additional support from neighboring jurisdictions and the state while others will require Federal support. Once response activities have begun, on-scene actions are based on NIMS principles to save lives and protect property and the environment. Command, either single or unified, is responsible for establishing immediate priorities and outcome-based objectives that effectively support response, recovery, and mitigation operations focusing on the whole community.

3.3 KEY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

The following sections provide an overview regarding roles and responsibilities (*common and specific*) to State and Federal departments and agencies before, during, and after a tropical storm and/or hurricane event.

3.3.1 NATIONAL LEVEL SUPPORT STRUCTURES.

1) National Operations Center (NOC)

The National Operations Center (NOC) is the primary national hub for situational awareness and analysis and operations coordination across the Federal government for incident management. The NOC consists of five elements: Watch, National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC), Intelligence and Analysis, and an interagency planning element.

2) National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)

The NRCC is the primary Federal focal point for resource coordination at the national level. The NRCC has the capacity to immediately increase staffing in anticipation of or in response to an incident by activating national Emergency Support Functions (ESF) and recalling other personnel as required. The NRCC provides emergency management coordination functions to the region and/or Joint Field Office (JFO), conducts operational planning, deploys national-level resources, and collects and disseminates incident information to maintain a Common Operating Picture (COP).

3) National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC)

The NICC monitors the nation's Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource (CI/KR) on an on-going basis. During an incident, the NICC provides a coordinating forum to share information across CI/KR sectors through appropriate information-sharing entities.

4) Other Federal operations centers

The Federal government maintains various operations centers that provide situational awareness within their jurisdictional or functional areas and that share information with the NOC and other entities. Most Federal departments and agencies have operations centers that coordinate with other entities in accordance with their statutory responsibilities and authorities.

3.3.2 REGIONAL LEVEL SUPPORT STRUCTURES.

1) Regional Watch/MOC Center

Region 6 maintains an around-the-clock watch capability to make the Regional Administrator (RA) and the RA's staff aware of potential, developing, or on-going situations that may require Federal response. The Regional Watch Center (RWC) collects and distributes information to the National Watch Center (NWC) for development of national situational awareness. The RWC is supported by Response Division, Operations Branch during normal duty hours and the Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) Mobile Operations Center (MOC) provides the watch capability after duty hours to the RA and Regional leadership.

2) Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC)

The FEMA Region 6 Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) is a standing facility activated to support regional response efforts, and implement local Federal program support until the FCO/IMAT has assumed responsibility for the incident. The RA determines when an incident is of such magnitude or complexity that it requires the activation of the RRCC. The RRCC will coordinate with the IMAT on regional response efforts, and maintain connectivity with Federal and state operations and coordination centers that contribute to the development of situational awareness.

The RRCC will use the organizational structure described in the Regional Incident Support Manual and will coordinate the identification and delivery of required resources, issue the appropriate operations orders, issue initial activation Mission Assignments (MA) or reimbursable agreements, and establish reporting and communications protocols with the activated agencies. The Regional Response Coordination Staff (RRCS) will establish and maintain coordination with the IMAT(s), FEMA NRCC and the State EOC and serve as the primary regional multi-agency coordination center for Federal support until the IOF/JFO is established and operational. *Refer to the current FEMA Region 6 RRCC Guide for further details on RRCC operations.*

3) Regional Coordination Group (RCG)

During most incidents, the RA maintains responsibility for coordinating Federal resources within the Region until the FCO is assigned. The FCO assumes that responsibility once he or she is assigned to the incident. However, on large incidents with multiple state disaster declarations, with multiple FCOs assigned to support, there is a need for the region to adjudicate resources between the disasters. Adequate oversight and strategic direction by the RA, FCOs and state leadership is critical.

The Regional Coordination Group (RCG) can be activated when needed to meet adjudication needs in these situations. It is an extension of the ICS overseeing the management of multiple assigned UCGs, overseeing response, recovery and mitigation operations and support. The specific purposes of establishing the RCG are to oversee the following:

- A large single incident that involves multiple states within FEMA Region 6. The RCG may be used when two or more states within Region 6 have or may receive a Federal Emergency or Disaster Declaration, and an FCO and UCG are—or will be—assigned to manage each state declaration.
- A non-Stafford Act incident in which FEMA Federal Resource Coordinators (FRCs) are used. The RCG may be used when two or more FRCs are assigned to manage a single non-Stafford Act incident that exceeds the capability of a single FRC to manage.

4) Defense Support of Civil Authorities

The Department of Defense (DoD) has support responsibility during Federal response to incidents. Under Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, like other departments and agencies, DoD coordinates horizontally and vertically to support the Federal response. DoD will coordinate activities through the following hubs and information centers:

- At the Federal level, DoD coordinates, communicates, and shares information through horizontal channels with the NOC and the NRCC. The National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center maintains constant contact with the NOC. DoD maintains a constant presence in the NOC and NRCC.
- DoD coordinates, communicates, and shares information vertically through the military chain of command.
- DoD response forces, working through either the Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO) or a Joint Task Force Commander, coordinate, communicate, and share information through horizontal channels at the JFO.

3.3.3 INCIDENT LEVEL SUPPORT STRUCTURES.

1) Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP):

GOHSEP has primary responsibility for initiating, organizing, and coordinating all aspects of Emergency Management and is the lead state agency for disaster/emergency response planning and coordination.

2) Initial Operating Facility (IOF)

The IOF is a temporary facility used by the IMAT and its staff in the early stages of an incident when the team cannot operate at the SEOC due to space limitations or other reasons, and the JFO is not yet established. The IOF is generally located at or near the SEOC, or near the incident site. The IOF remains in operation until the JFO is established. Functions performed at the IOF include: interaction with state representatives and key Federal ESFs; collection and assessment of information; and, initiation of assistance programs.

3) Joint Field Office (JFO)

The JFO provides a central location for the coordination of Federal, state, and local governments and private-sector and NGOs with primary responsibility for

response and recovery. The JFO structure is organized, staffed, and managed in a manner consistent with NIMS principles and is led by the FCO/UCG. Although the JFO uses an ICS structure, the JFO does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, the JFO focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site. All Situation Reports (SITREP), Spot Reports (SPOTREPS), and other reports are the responsibility of the JFO once the JFO is operational. Additionally, all MAs will be processed through the JFO when it is fully operational. The JFO will coordinate MA activities with the Region 6 RRCS.

4) Louisiana Business Emergency Operations Center (LA BEOC)

The LA BEOC is a joint partnership between Louisiana Economic Development (LED), the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP), the National Incident Management Systems & Advanced Technologies (NIMSAT) Institute at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette and Stephenson Disaster Management Institute (SDMI) at Louisiana State University.

The LA BEOC will specifically enhance participation by businesses and non-profit organizations in disaster management efforts through the development and deployment of public-private partnerships for the benefit of the State of Louisiana.

The LA BEOC supports the coordination of activities and resources of businesses and volunteer organizations in Louisiana and across the nation to improve self-sufficiency and response, reduce reliance on FEMA and other federal assistance in order to maximize business, industry and economic stabilization, returning the business environment to normal operations as quickly as possible. The LA BEOC will work with businesses to:

- Improve their disaster preparedness.
- Improve communication with business and industry before, during and after disaster events.
- Rapidly develop sound economic-impact estimates to support decision making and requests for business assistance.
- Coordinate response efforts to assist businesses in their efforts to return to normal operations as quickly as possible.
- Help coordinate post disaster economic recovery.

3.3.4 KEY POSITIONS/GROUPS/SECTIONS/TEAMS

1) State Coordinating Officer (SCO)

Serves as the state counterpart to the FCO and manages the state's incident management programs and activities, and the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR), who represents the Governor of the impacted state.

2) Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)

The FCO coordinates Federal support in the response to and recovery from emergencies and major disasters declared under the Stafford Act. The RA delegates control of FEMA incident operations—including the Federal resources deployed to the incident, to the FCO once operational capability is established. The FCO is appointed only for Stafford Act incidents and serves as the primary Federal representative to the SCO.

The FCO is the focal point of Federal coordination within the UCG, ensuring overall integration of Federal emergency management, resource allocation, and integration of Federal activities in support of, and in coordination with, State, local, and tribal government officials. The FCO does the following:

- Accepts the appointment from the FEMA Administrator to ensure that Federal assistance is provided in accordance with the declaration, applicable laws, and FEMA/state agreements.
- Accepts control of regional Federal resources and guidance from the RA.
- Takes immediate action to reduce the threats to life, property, public health and safety, and the environment.
- Ensures that a UCG is formed.
- Identifies and establishes an IOF/JFO in coordination with the SCO.
- Determines Federal assistance needs and arranges required support.
- Establishes incident priorities and outcome-based objectives in collaboration with other members of the UCG.
- Assigns tasks and responsibilities to other Federal departments and/or agencies.
- Ensures that the Federal incident management and support structure is appropriate to meet the needs of the incident and is structured on the principles of the NIMS and ICS.
- Ensures incident information is complete, validated, analyzed, and disseminated appropriately.
- Ensures adequate safety measures are in place and safety practices are observed.
- Resolves issues at the incident level and raises issues to the Region and/or FEMA HQ level for resolution when required.
- Ensures that an efficient and orderly transfer of authority is conducted when transferring command to another FCO.
- Develops, coordinates, and approves the Incident Transition or Demobilization Plan.
- Coordinates release priorities for assigned resources with the RA.

3) Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC)

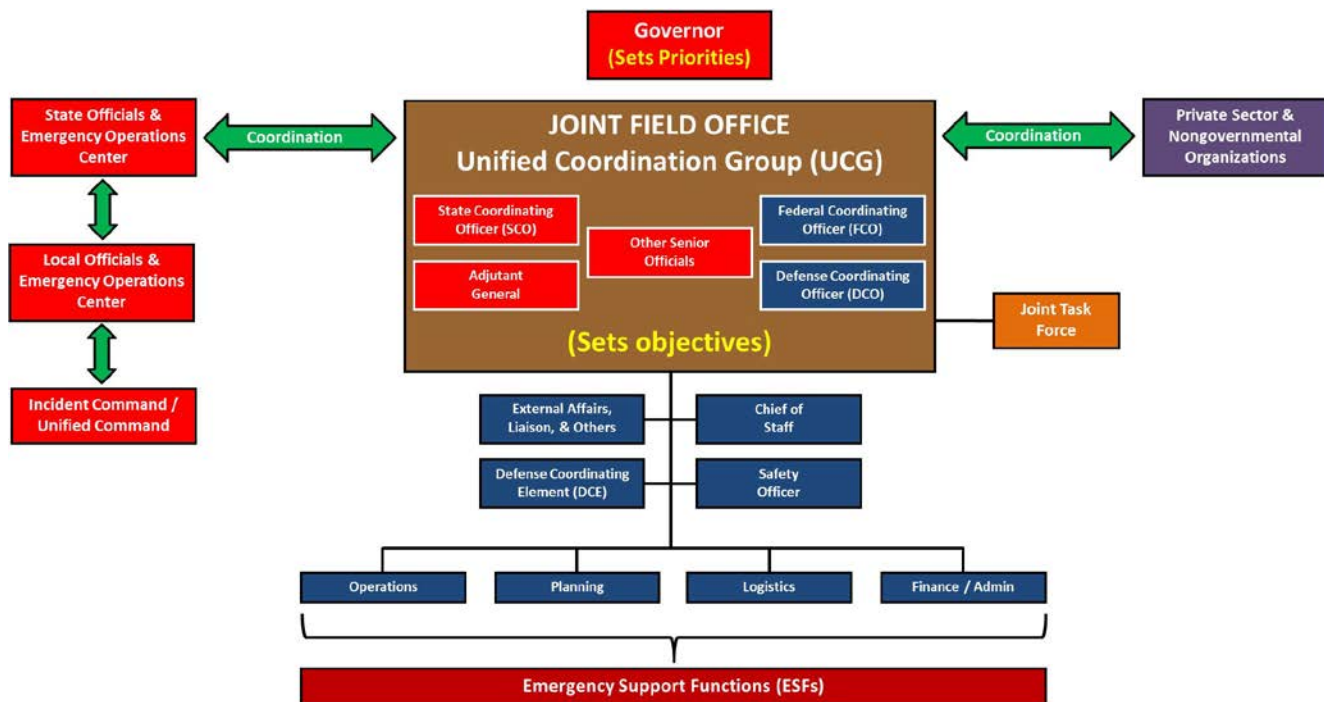
The Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC) works as a deputy to the FCO for all matters concerning disaster recovery. The FDRC is responsible for facilitating disaster recovery coordination and collaboration between the Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, the private sector and voluntary, and faith-based and community organizations. The FDRC partners with and supports the Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM) and the state and/or Tribal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC/TDRC) to facilitate disaster recovery in the impacted State or tribal area.

4) Unified Coordination Group (UCG)

The UCG will serve as the UC for disaster operations in the state. The UCG will be comprised of senior leaders representing Federal and state interests. The UCG will integrate the management of Federal and state resources into one operational organization that is managed and supported by one command structure. Additionally, this group is charged with the integration and coordination of all Federal and state support—the Stafford Act as well as the unique authorities of other Federal departments—involved in the disaster. The UCG in the IOF/JFO also provides directional control for all Federal field activities. The UCG will increase operational effectiveness by providing:

- A collective approach to develop a common set of joint Federal/state incident objectives and a single IAP.
- A structure for joint decision making while preserving the authority and legal autonomy of entities participating in the UCG.
- Improved information flow and coordination between all jurisdictions and agencies involved in the incident.
- An opportunity for all agencies with responsibility for the incident to understand each other's priorities and restrictions.

Figure 1: Federal/State JFO Organization



5) Command and General Staff

The FCO's command and management organization is defined in ICS as the command and general staff, which are responsible for overall management of FEMA's incident operations. The command and general staff direct FEMA's operations from the IOF/JFO, which is generally located at or near the SEOC or incident site.

- The **Command Staff** is responsible for advising the FCO and is assigned responsibility for key activities, including external affairs, safety, and liaison. A Chief of Staff is often included, as required by incident circumstances.
 - **External Affairs** is a relatively large function managing the interface with the public, the media, and/or other agencies with incident-related information requirements.
 - **Safety** monitors incident operations and advises the FCO on matters relating to safety.
 - **Liaison** functions as the point of contact for representatives of assigned and cooperating organizations to provide input on their agency's policies, resources availability, and other incident-related matters.
 - **Chief of Staff** is responsible for coordinating and facilitating the functioning of the Command Staff.

- The **General Staff** is responsible for the functional aspects of the incident command structure. The sections of the General Staff are responsible for the operations, planning, logistics, and finance and administration functions.
 - The **Operations Section** manages the operations that coordinate the delivery of Federal assistance programs and services, including lifesaving assistance (Search and Rescue (SAR), medical, evacuations support, etc.), life-sustaining assistance (shelter, water, food, etc.), individual assistance, public assistance, hazard mitigation assistance, disaster emergency communication, staging of resources, community recovery, and other Federal support to supplement state and local government efforts.
 - The **Planning Section** collects, validates, analyzes, and disseminates incident information to the UCG, incident personnel, and regional and national coordination centers. This section facilitates and develops all IAPs. It is also responsible for the check-in and status of all assigned resources and for maintaining accurate, timely incident files.
 - The **Logistics Section** provides facilities, services, and material in support of the incident. It is responsible for transportation, supplies, food, communications and information technology, and medical services. It is also responsible for establishing a Single Point Order Tracking system to centrally manage and track resource orders for disaster supplies, equipment, services, personnel, and teams throughout FEMA. Resource ordering can occur at multiple echelons simultaneously.
 - The **Finance/Administration Section** manages and supervises all financial, administrative, and cost analysis. This section is also responsible for funds control, document control, personnel actions, personnel time, travel voucher preparation, acquisitions, and administering compensations and claims.

6) Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT)

IMAT provides the Federal government with an early presence at an incident or incident-threatened venue to form the core of the Command and General Staff, to:

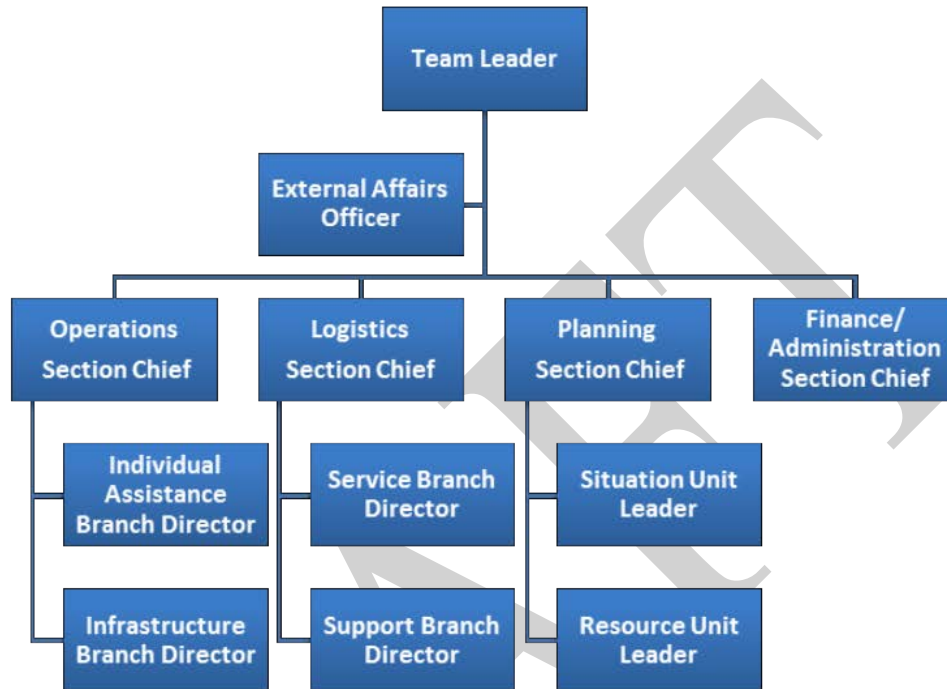
- Provide assistance to State, local, and tribal emergency management officials, as needed, and enable them to be as effective as possible.
- Supplement situational awareness for Federal/State decision makers and other coordinators of assistance.
- Federal support that may be required.

IMAT becomes part of a Command and General Staff to lead a prompt, effective and coordinated Federal response in support of State, local, and tribal emergency management officials.

IMAT effectively manages FEMA incident level operations by developing and implementing appropriate strategies and tactics to accomplish operational objectives based on the direction and constraints of the respective RA and / or FCO. The IMAT accomplishes this by becoming the General Staff supporting the FCO and by the

IMAT Leader becoming the Deputy FCO. *Refer to the FEMA Region 6 IMAT SOP for additional information on IMAT operational procedures.*

Figure 2: Initial IMAT Organization (Regional)



7) Emergency Support Functions (ESF) and Core Capabilities

Region 6 and our state emergency management agencies coordinate incident response support from across the Federal and state governments by activating, as needed, one or more of the 15, and in some cases (based on the state) 16 ESF teams. Each ESF team is composed of one or more coordinating, primary, and/or supporting agency. ESFs serve as the primary mechanism for grouping Federal/state functions or stakeholders and provide the structure for organizing, planning, and deploying Federal/state resources in support of domestic disasters and emergencies.

ESF resources may be assigned to the command and general staff, as well as to the RRCC and the NRCC. While the primary agency representatives of given ESFs are typically assigned to specific sections for management purposes, ESF resources may be assigned anywhere and to multiple locations, as required, within incident management and support structures. However, the ESF coordinating structure is integrated to deliver core capabilities. The effective delivery of a core capability by an ESF is often dependent upon actions by one or more core capabilities and/or by multiple ESFs. The following lists each ESF's overall mission as defined in the National Response Framework:

- **ESF 1 (Transportation)** provides support by assisting Federal, State, local, and tribal emergency management, voluntary organizations, NGOs, and the private

sector in the management of transportation systems and infrastructure during domestic threats or in response to incidents.

- **ESF 2 (Communications)** supports the restoration of the communications infrastructure, facilitates the recovery of systems and applications from cyber-attacks, and coordinates Federal communications support to response efforts during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.
- **ESF 3 (Public Works and Engineering)** coordinates and organizes the resources of the Federal Government to facilitate the delivery of core capabilities including services, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management, and other support to respond to a disaster or an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response.
- **ESF 4 (Firefighting)** provides Federal support for the detection and suppression of wild land, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, an all hazard incident requiring a coordinated Federal response for assistance.
- **ESF 5 (Emergency Management)** collects, analyzes, processes, and disseminates information about a potential or actual incident and conducts planning activities to facilitate the overall activities in providing assistance to the whole community.
- **ESF 6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services)** coordinates the delivery of Federal mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services when State, local, and tribal response and recovery needs exceed their capabilities.
- **ESF 7 (Logistics)** provides resource support, comprehensive logistics planning, management, and sustainment capability that harnesses the resources of Federal logistics partners, key public and private stakeholders, and NGOs to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, and responders.
- **ESF 8 (Public Health and Medical Services)** provides the mechanism for coordinated Federal support to supplement State, local, and tribal resources in response to a public health and medical disaster; potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, and/or during a developing potential health and medical emergency.
- **ESF 9 (Search and Rescue)** rapidly deploys Federal Search and Rescue (SAR) resources to provide lifesaving assistance to State, local, and tribal authorities, to include local SAR coordinators and mission coordinators, when there is an actual or anticipated request for Federal SAR assistance.
- **ESF 10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials)** provides Federal support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of oil or hazardous materials when activated.
- **ESF 11 (Agriculture and Natural Resources)** supports State, local, and tribal authorities and other Federal agency efforts to provide nutritional assistance; controls and eradicates, as appropriate, any outbreak of a highly contagious or

economically devastating animal/zoonotic (e.g. *transmitted between animals and people*) disease, or any outbreak of an economically devastating plant pest or disease; ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply; protects natural and cultural resources and historic properties resources; and provides for the safety and well-being of household pets and service animals during an emergency response or evacuation situation.

- **ESF 12 (Energy)** facilitates the restoration of damaged energy systems and components for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.
- **ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security)** integrates Federal public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the all activities associated with potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated Federal Response.
- **ESF 14** – (*The NDRF, published in September 2011, replaces the NRF ESF 14 - Long-Term Community Recovery*).
- **ESF 15 (External Affairs)** provide accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace, including individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.
- **ESF 16 (Military Support)** state National Guard provides military support to civil authorities.

Annex B: Intelligence

1.0 SITUATION

1.1 PURPOSE:

This annex provides an understanding for how situational awareness is maintained and intelligence is shared during hurricane-related events. “*Intelligence*” can be defined as information with value. To be useful to decision-makers information must be tailored to meet articulated requirements. To become intelligence, information must be collected, analyzed, vetted, and disseminated in a timely fashion. It should be provided to decision makers in a simple, understandable, and focused manner. Intelligence collection and analysis is among the most critical components of formulating an effective response to a catastrophic incident.

1.2 GOALS:

The goal of this annex is to ensure that State and Federal entities and senior leaders are knowledgeable of the components and processes that contribute to the creation of actionable situational awareness reports during hurricane-related events

1.3 OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of this annex are to:

1. Ensure State and Federal leadership has the appropriate situational awareness and understanding of the impact of the hurricane to effectively coordinate, prioritize resources, and support Federal, State, local, and tribal communities.
2. Provide common and accurate assessments on the hurricane and its impact to State and Federal leadership, as appropriate.
3. Effectively utilize Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments’ intelligence resources, to include State and Local Fusion Centers (SLFC).
4. Provide critical information to Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments to enable key decision-making processes throughout the severe weather event.
5. Provide guidance for the sharing of information regarding hurricane situational awareness including interagency roles, activities, and capabilities to State and Federal stakeholders; and support disaster readiness through accessible intelligence products and rapid dissemination of critical situational awareness reports.

1.4 CRITICAL CONSIDERATIONS:

All appropriate collectors of information must be included in planning designed to provide intelligence to decision makers. This may mean that public health officials, public works managers, educational leaders, and agricultural specialists, and other non-traditional sources be included in information gathering efforts. However, there is also a need to assess the source and credibility of information, and to identify the proponent agency for the management of information and collection – and who will compile and produce the assessment of the information collected. For the type of incident and its consequences, there may be multiple proponent agencies for portions of the overall assessment, dependent on specific agency competencies.

It is also critical for key decision makers to maintain “situational awareness” – that is, to be knowledgeable of potential and current conditions, possible impacts on populations and infrastructure, and other key indicators of the situation. This requirement establishes the need for collecting, monitoring, and analyzing information. The scope and type of monitoring varies based on the type of incidents being evaluated and needed reporting thresholds.

In any major incident, the degree to which key decision makers at all levels of government and within interagency structures are able to gain and maintain situational awareness of the conditions on the scene will, to a great degree, determine their ability to anticipate requirements and provide appropriate resources. Real-time situational awareness will also facilitate timely and knowledgeable information sharing with elected and appointed officials, the public, and the media. Confusing initial reports, a breakdown in communications systems and, conversely, an overwhelming amount of data must be processed and refined into useable, actionable information and intelligence.

It is also imperative that leaders at all levels of government and within the interagency structures not only have the same information, but focus on obtaining and maintaining situational awareness based on established priorities. All appropriate sources of information must be included in a comprehensive information collection plan (ICP) by the Planning Section of the Joint Field Office (JFO). Sources of information may include:

- Information from local governments
- National technical sources
- Media monitoring
- Federal, State, local, non-governmental, and private sector representatives on the scene of the incident.

1.5 CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:

Assumptions for this annex include, but are not limited to:

1. Information will be disseminated through established channels.
2. Information products will be produced at the lowest possible level of classification without losing meaning or content.
3. Time-sensitive information will be shared with all relevant stakeholders.
4. Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies have established partnerships with their respective SLFC for the collection and dissemination of pertinent information and intelligence, and their SLFC has adopted an all-hazards approach.
5. Information changes frequently and analysis will vary by characteristics of the hurricane, demographics, geography, and other factors.
6. Informational requirements will change depending on needs and audience.

3.0 ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EEI)

3.1 DEFINITION

The Department of Defense defines Essential Elements of Information (EEI) as the critical items of information needed by the commander by a particular time to relate with other available information and intelligence in order to assist in reaching a logical decision. This disciplined methodology for focusing information efforts during preparations for disaster

response operations or during actual incidents is no less critical within the context of emergency management operations.

Generally, EEI revolve around critical data, focused on the operational objectives established by the Unified Coordination Group. For example, EEI necessary during immediate response efforts may relate to the status of medical facilities, number of patients by categories, status of transportation systems, and status of utility infrastructure. To assist the Unified Coordination Group in formulating appropriate joint objectives is based on a common operating picture (COP). A formal reporting methodology must be provided to all levels, including Operational Areas, Branches, Divisions, and any State or Federal organizations, in order to focus collection efforts on EEI; and it is necessary to prioritize the kinds of information required. *Appendix 1* of this annex contains a list of general EEI for use by the Unified Coordination Group and the joint Planning Section Chiefs in developing EEI for a severe weather incident. These suggested EEIs should be modified as required to meet the needs of decision makers. Factors such as timing and operational requirements will be considered when modifying EEIs. It is recommended that EEIs be updated every operational period.

3.2 COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION

Sources of information may include the following.

- **On-scene information.** Generally, the most accurate information is obtained from those on the ground, closest to the potential or actual incident site. Incident Commanders and the Planning Sections within their incident management teams are often the most reliable source of information. Plans Sections at various levels conduct analysis of the information and turn that information into useful intelligence for managers and senior leaders. This step is vital in terms of providing data necessary for decision makers to prioritize activities and the deployment and employment of critical, but often limited, resources.
- **Predictive modeling.** Advancements in technological approaches to predicting disaster damage to infrastructure (bridges, roads, hospitals, and public buildings), housing stocks, and numbers and types of casualties must be fully embraced by members of the emergency management community, specifically Planning Section Chiefs. The speed of technological developments in this area make it imperative that responsible individuals and teams make every effort to fully understand all available systems and develop plans and programs to integrate these capabilities into analytical efforts.
- **Imagery.** The number and quality of overhead imagery products has grown almost exponentially. Responsible individuals must be fully cognizant of all available systems, as well as how to access them. Collection of imagery efforts should include pre-incident products as well as post-incident. The analysis of the impact of incidents against pre-incident products can be very useful in both response and recovery efforts. For example, the acuity and detail of present day imagery may facilitate analysis that will enable managers of Stafford Act programs to more effectively determine both individual and public facility losses.

3.0 INFORMATION SHARING

Since the responsibility for responding to incidents, both natural and manmade, begins at the local level, GOHSEP and FEMA Region 6, working within the processes of an information sharing environment, identifies and disseminates severe weather information to Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments, as well as the private sector, and NGOs. Information and data collected during a tropical storm or hurricane will be analyzed and disseminated through various mechanisms.

State and Federal senior leadership must receive rapid, consolidated information on a tropical storm or hurricane. The rapid collection and dissemination of special and routine reports is the key to situational awareness. The NOC Watch, NRCC, RRCC, GOHSEP EOC, IOF and JFO, generate a number of essential standard products that will be disseminated during a hurricane. These reports consist of, but are not limited to:

1. Situational Reports (SITREP) – A collaborative effort between the NOC Watch, NRCC, RRCC, GOHSEP EOC, and interagency departments and agencies that is aimed at facilitating decision making by senior leadership/UCG.
2. Executive Summaries (EXSUM) – A strategic summary of essential elements of information with respect to an event in order to facilitate decision making by senior leadership/UCG. The EXSUM is intended to supplement the SITREP and is not intended to document all event activities.
3. National SITREPs – An overall summary of national hurricane operations.
4. State/Regional SITREPs – An overall summary of Regional hurricane operations.
5. Spot Reports – A near real-time update designed to provide decision makers a snapshot of high interest areas or developing situations.

In addition to special and routine reports, conference calls or video-teleconferences may be convened as necessary to assist in gaining and maintaining situational awareness on rapidly developing events. Critical information regarding the creation and dissemination of accurate, timely, and credible public safety messages falls to the responsibility of ESF-15 (External Affairs).

Appendix 1: Information Collection Plan and Essential Elements of Information

Table 1: Information Collection Plan

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information Required	Proposed Methodology / Sources	Responsible Elements	Deliverable	Collection Suspense	On Arrival Distribute To
Hurricane Forecasts and Related Information	Storm track, surge, imagery, forecast wind buffer, SLOSH Evacuation information, storm track, other CATS & Hurrevac data.	Hurricane Liaison Team/National Hurricane Center Internet Local Weather Forecast Office GIS (MAC) State	<u>Primary:</u> ESF-5 <u>Supporting:</u> ESF-3 NWS	Text and graphics via: fax, e-mail, or posted to HLT Web site http://event.fema.gov/hlt/r2/ Update of storm track/other information Text and graphic hurricane data	05:00 11:00 17:00 23:00 (all times EDT)	
River Forecast & Flooding Information	Forecast flooding information	RFCs, HPC, USACE, HLT web pages	<u>Primary:</u> ESF-5 <u>Supporting:</u> ESF-3 NWS	Flood forecasts in a non-technical format. Maps of areas in which flooding is anticipated. Maps of potential inundation areas with housing/structure data Maps of inundation areas and projected road closures Maps of inundation areas with critical facilities	As soon as flood forecast is made. Updated / reviewed every 6 hours.	
Weather	1. What is the weather forecast post landfall, including multiple landfall hurricanes Note: see section above on River Forecast Centers and other sources.	National Weather Service	<u>Primary:</u> ESF-5 <u>Supporting:</u> NWS	Weather reports included in status briefings, situation reports and Daily Intelligence Summaries	Ongoing	
Pre-landfall Information	1. Demographics of severe wind/storm surge area 2. Pre-landfall remote sensing ("Before" pictures) 3. Boundaries of area evacuated 4. Estimated % of population evacuated pre-landfall 5. Critical facilities in wind/storm surge area	Predictive modeling Remote sensing Existing recent photo imagery	<u>Primary:</u> ESF-5 <u>Supporting:</u> State VOLAG	Photographs/ maps Interpretive text reports	24 and 12 hours prior to landfall.	

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information Required	Proposed Methodology / Sources	Responsible Elements	Deliverable	Collection Suspense	On Arrival Distribute To
Boundaries of Disaster Area	1. Geographic locations sustaining damage 2. Description of extent of damage sustained 3. Boundaries of areas evacuated 4. Estimated % of population evacuated 5. Estimated % of population unable to return 6. Polygons/files created for development of GIS maps by one GIS unit that can be used by other GIS units. 7. All remote sensing imagery or derived maps. 8. Predictive Modeling Information (CATS, HURREVAC, Etc.)	Predictive modeling Geographic Information System (GIS) HAZUS, CATS, USGS Remote Sensing/Aerial Reconnaissance (NIMA) Assessment Teams Community Relations Reports State Liaison/IMAT/FCO Reports News Media and other open sources State/territory Internet FEMA GIS (MAC, RST, DFO) Remote sensing/aerial recon	<u>Primary:</u> ESF-5 <u>Supporting:</u> ESF-3 NWS VOLAG	Summary of Impacts Map Situation Report Status Briefing Daily Intelligence Summary MapInfo files of polygons and layers pdf (Adobe Acrobat) files, posted to Internet.	Modeling data as soon as available. Initial estimate NLT 12 hours following event *For GIS polygons: As soon as produced. **Posted NLT 24 hours following event. Updated as new information becomes available	
Boundaries of secondary disaster areas (inland flooding, tornadoes, etc)	Same as above	Same as above	<u>Primary:</u> ESF-5 <u>Supporting:</u> ESF-3 NWS VOLAG	Same as above	Same as above	
Socio-economic/ Political Impacts	1. Number of homes affected Potential/estimated population affected 2. Number of shelters open / population 3. Potential shelter requirements	Predictive modeling Geographic Information System (GIS) Remote Sensing/Aerial Reconnaissance Assessment Teams Community Relations Reports State Liaison/IMAT/FCO Reports News Media and other open sources	<u>Primary:</u> ESF-5 <u>Supporting:</u> VOLAG CR State	Situation Report Status Briefing Summary of Impacts Maps Daily Intelligence Summary VOLAG Reports	Initial estimate NLT 12 hours following landfall	
Socio-economic/ Political Impacts	1. Number and type of businesses affected	Predictive modeling GIS Remote Sensing/Aerial Reconnaissance Assessment Teams News Media and other open sources	<u>Primary:</u> SBA <u>Supporting:</u> State	Situation Report Inputs SBA Reports and Text Items Summary of Impacts Maps	Initial estimate NLT 12 hours following landfall	
Socio-economic/ Political Impacts	1. Status of local government operations (including police, fire services and EMS)	Predictive modeling GIS Remote Sensing/Aerial Reconnaissance Assessment Teams News Media and other open sources	SCO / GOHSEP	Situation Reports Text Reports GIS or Visual Outputs	Initial estimate NLT 12 hours following landfall	
Jurisdictional Boundaries	1. List of jurisdictions (cities, counties) affected, with maps	State Liaison/IMAT/FCO Reports News Media/Open Sources	<u>Primary:</u> ESF-5	GIS map with political jurisdiction boundaries	NLT 12 hours following landfall.	

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information Required	Proposed Methodology / Sources	Responsible Elements	Deliverable	Collection Suspense	On Arrival Distribute To
	2. Political and congressional jurisdictions affected	GIS Assessment teams Community Relations Reports Remote Sensing/Aerial Reconnaissance	<u>Supporting:</u> Operations State External Affairs	GIS map with congressional districts Jurisdictional profiles		
Status of Transportation	1. Status of all modal systems, air, sea, land, rail 2. Status of major/primary roads 3. Status of critical and non-critical bridges 4. Status of transcontinental/regional natural gas and fuel pipelines 5. Status of evacuation routes 6. Status of public transit systems 7. Accessibility concerns 8. Debris issues	State Liaison/IMAT/FCO Reports State Department of Transportation ESF-1 Assessment team reports Community Relations U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Remote sensing/aerial reconnaissance Predictive modeling	<u>Primary:</u> ESF-1 <u>Supporting:</u> ESF-3 ESF-5 State	Input for situation report and/or verbal report DOT Situation Report GIS products	Initial report/estimate on airports within 1 to 6 hours following landfall Remainder NLT 12 hours following landfall	
Status of Communication Systems	1. Status of telecommunications service (including Internet) and infrastructure, including towers 2. Reliability of cellular service in areas affected 3. Potential requirement for radio/satellite communications capability 4. Status of emergency broadcast (TV, radio, cable) system and ability to disseminate information	State Liaison/IMAT/FCO ESF-2 News Media/open sources Telephone companies NCS member agencies	<u>Primary:</u> Operations <u>Supporting:</u> State	Input for situation report and/or verbal report NCS Situation Report	NLT 12 hours following landfall	
Status of Emergency Operations Centers	1. Status of local EOCs 2. Status of State EOC 3. Status of Agency EOCs 4. Location and status of Federal facilities established	State Liaison/IMAT/FCO ESFs/Other Federal Agencies Regional Offices RST	<u>Primary:</u> Operations <u>Supporting:</u> State ESF-5 External Affairs	Operations Section input to situation report and/or verbal report GIS products	NLT 1 hour following landfall	
Hazard-specific information	1. Potential/actual coastal erosion 2. Extent of storm surge 3. Potential for (or extent of) flooding 4. Number/estimate of collapsed structures potentially requiring Urban Search & Rescue (US&R) 5. Potential for HAZMAT release 6. Potential/actual damage/failures 7. Potential for other hazards	U.S. Geological Survey National Weather Service ESF-3 ESF-9	<u>Primary:</u> Operations <u>Supporting:</u> ESF-5 State	GIS product depicting actual or potential storm surge Weather reports in status briefings and/or Daily Intelligence Summary Text interpretive reports	Ongoing	

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information Required	Proposed Methodology / Sources	Responsible Elements	Deliverable	Collection Suspense	On Arrival Distribute To
Status of critical infrastructure and facilities	1. Status of public water supply systems 2. Status of private water supply systems 3. Status of public wastewater systems 4. Status of private septic systems	ESF - 8 Reports ESF-3 Reports State & Local Health Department Reports State	<u>Primary:</u> Operations <u>Supporting:</u> State	ESF#3, 8 and 12 inputs to the situation report and/or verbal reports USACE, PHS and DOE Situation Reports GIS products	NLT 24 hours following landfall	
Status of critical infrastructure and facilities	1. Status of electrical power generation and distribution facilities	Reports from ESF-3 & ESF-12 State Reports Media Open Sources	<u>Primary:</u> Operations <u>Supporting:</u> State	ESF 3 and 12 inputs to the situation report and/or verbal reports GIS products	NLT 24 hours following landfall	
Status of critical infrastructure and facilities	1. Status of Acute Medical Care Facilities 2. Status of Chronic Medical Care Facilities 3. Status of Home Health Agencies 4. Status of State and Local Health Departments 5. Status of State/Local EMS Systems 6. Status of VA Medical Systems	Reports from ESF-8 Reports from Community Relations State Reports	<u>Primary :</u> Operations <u>Supporting:</u> State	ESF 8 input to the situation report and/or verbal reports PHS Situation Reports GIS products	NLT 24 hours following landfall	
Status of critical infrastructure and facilities	1. Status of local government facilities and systems 2. Schools 3. Public Buildings 4. Government Services	State Reports PDA and Assessment Team Reports	<u>Primary:</u> Operations <u>Support:</u> State External Affairs	Operations Section input to Situation Report and Daily Intelligence Summary	NLT 24 hours following landfall	
Status of critical infrastructure and facilities	1. Status of Water Control Systems (Dams, Levee, Drainage Systems, Storm Water Systems)	State Reports ESF-3 Reports ESF-8 Reports	<u>Primary:</u> Operations <u>Support:</u> State External Affairs	Operations Section input to Situation Report and Daily Intelligence Summary GIS Maps and Products	NLT 24 hours following landfall	
Status of reconnaissance operations	1. What Remote Sensing Mission has ESF's undertaken under their own authority? 2. What remote sensing missions have the State and Local governments undertaken under their own authority? 3. What remote sensing missions have been already tasked by RST, IMAT & EST? 4. What are the available assets to provide remote sensing data? 5. What format and when will information be available?	Operations Section and ESF Reports State Liaison and State Reports CAP Reports Mission Assignment Logs	<u>Primary:</u> ESF-5 <u>Support:</u> Operations State RST MAC	Remote Sensing imagery derived products Text interpretive reports	On-going	

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information Required	Proposed Methodology / Sources	Responsible Elements	Deliverable	Collection Suspense	On Arrival Distribute To
	6. Who is providing interpretation of incoming data? 7. How will data be shared?					
Predictive Modeling Impact Projections	1. Who is coordinating predictive modeling? 2. What data inputs are being used? 3. What programs are being used? 4. What are the program biases? 5. Are predictive modeling outputs available? Where?	State Local Government MAC NOAA DTRA	ESF-5 NOAA	GIS Products and outputs showing areas of impacts, concentrations, and damage zones.	NLT 30 Min following updated forecast	
Status of key personnel	1. Who and where is: IMAT Team Leader FCO SCO RRCC Director FEMA liaison to State Section Chiefs Key Support Staff	Regional Response Coordination Center Initial Operating Reports State Liaison/IMAT/FCO	<u>Primary:</u> ESF-5 <u>Support:</u> Admin Section	Initial Operating Report Disaster Fact Sheet	Upon Activation of the FRP Within 4 hours following Disaster Declaration	
Status of ESF Activations	1. Which ESFS are activated in the RST IMAT	Mission Assignment Logs Operations Section	<u>Primary:</u> Operations <u>Support:</u> RST	Ops input to situation report and/or verbal report Mission Assignment lists	Within 3 hours of activation	
Status of declarations	1. Has the Governor Requested Assistance and for what and where? 2. Is the Governor's request normal or expedited? 3. Who is completing the Regional Disaster Summary and Analysis and Recommendation? 4. Is there a Presidential Declaration and if so what type? 5. Which jurisdictions are included? 6. Which types of assistance are authorized? 7. Are there special cost-share provisions for Direct Federal Assistance? 8. When are PDAs scheduled? 9. Which jurisdictions will be assessed, and in what order?	Governor's Request Letter Regional Disaster Summary Regional Analysis and Recommendation NEMIS Entries Notice of Disaster Declaration	<u>Primary:</u> ESF-5 <u>Support:</u> RST	Disaster Fact Sheet GIS products showing declared counties and type of assistance	Within 1 hour following official announcement	

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information Required	Proposed Methodology / Sources	Responsible Elements	Deliverable	Collection Suspense	On Arrival Distribute To
Major issues/activities/ Mission Assignments of ESFs/OFAs	1. What operations and assessments are agencies conducting under their own authorities? 2. What mission assignments have been issued? 3. What is status of Mission Assignments?	Mission Assignment logs ESF/Agency situation reports Functional plans RRCC/IMAT	<u>Primary:</u> Operations <u>Support:</u> RST	Situation Report, displays, Action Plan	NLT 24 hours following landfall	
Resource shortfalls	1. What are the actual or potential resource shortfalls of the affected State? 2. What are the anticipated requirements for Federal resources? 3. What are potential or actual Federal shortfalls? 4. What are potential sources for resource shortfalls? 5. What resources are available and where are they located? 6. Priorities: water, food, power, medical, heat, communications	State Liaison State Coordinating Officer RST Logistics Reports Assessment Team reports Community Relations field reports ESF reports	<u>Primary:</u> Operations <u>Support:</u> Logistics	Distribution Center Inventories Time-Phased Deployment Lists Status Briefing Agency/ESF Reports Daily Intelligence Summary	Within 12 hours following landfall and updated every 12 hours	
Priorities for Response	1. What are the State operational priorities? 2. What are the Federal operational priorities?	GOHSEP Director GOHSEP Operations Chief Regional Administrator RRCC Director Federal Coordinating Officer IMAT Team Leader	<u>Primary:</u> ESF-5 <u>Support:</u> Operations	Action Plan Situation Report Status Briefing	As established Every O-Period	
NFIP Impacts	1. Are Coastal Barrier Resource system units in the affected area? 2. Are National flood Insurance Program (NFIP) non-participating communities in the affected area? 3. Where is repair cost likely to be substantial (exceed 50% of structure value)?	NFIP communities List Community Information System and model projections Existing Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) PDA and/or inspection teams	<u>Primary:</u> Mitigation <u>Support:</u> Operations	Model derived boundaries Geo-coded NEMIS data	24 Hours after landfall	
Upcoming activities	1. What is the schedule of daily meetings and briefings? 2. What other significant events of activities are planned or scheduled?	Federal Coordinating Officer IMAT Team Leader RRCC Director State Coordinating Officer Planning Support Branch Chief	<u>Primary:</u> ESF-5 <u>Support:</u> FCO Secretary	Daily Meeting Schedule	On-going (Publish every O-Period)	
Donations/ Voluntary Agency Activities	1. Has a Donations Hotline been established or is there a need for the Hotline? 2. Which Voluntary Agencies are actively involved in operations?	VOLAG Reports Voluntary Agencies Agency/ESF reports	<u>Primary:</u> Operations <u>Support:</u> ESF-5 State	Situation Report Status Briefing	NLT 12 hours following landfall	

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information Required	Proposed Methodology / Sources	Responsible Elements	Deliverable	Collection Suspense	On Arrival Distribute To
Historical information	1. Have previous storms of similar magnitude affected the area? 2. What were the results? 3. What resources were provided by the Federal Government? 4. What were the major operational problems? 5. What were other critical issues?	After-Action Reports Situation Reports Other archived information GIS	<u>Primary:</u> ESF-5 <u>Support:</u> Operations NWS	Daily Intelligence Summary Verbal briefings Special Reports/Analysis GIS products	NLT 24 hours following landfall	
Demographics	1. Population of impacted areas. 2. Demographic breakdown of population including income levels. 3. Number/type of housing units in impacted areas. 4. Level of insurance coverage.	Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Predictive modeling Federal Insurance Administration State	<u>Primary:</u> ESF-5 <u>Support:</u> MAC	Jurisdiction Profiles GIS analysis	NLT 12 hours following landfall	
Safety Hazards	1. Is there a need for personnel protection equipment? 2. What are the safety hazards in conducting operations?	Community Relations Field Reports Assessment Team reports State Liaison/IMAT/FCO Predictive Modeling	<u>Primary:</u> Safety <u>Support:</u> Operations Security	Safety Briefings Safety Messages	Initial Briefing NLT 12 hours following landfall	
Status of State and local operations	1. What are the State and local priorities? 2. What are the major State operations in support of the local jurisdictions? 3. What support is being received from other States under Emergency Management Assistance Compacts?	State Liaison/IMAT/FCO Open Sources & Media RST JIC	<u>Primary:</u> Operations <u>Support:</u> State ESF-5	Operations Section input for Situation Report Status Briefings	NLT 6 hours following landfall Updated every O-Period	
Hazardous, toxic and radiological issues	1. Are there reported or suspected hazardous material/toxic release incidents? 2. What follow up actions are planned or underway? 3. Are there actual or potential radiological incidents? 4. What follow up actions are planned or underway?	State Liaison/IMAT/FCO ESF-10 Lead Federal Agency (LFA) under the Federal Radiological Response Plan (FRERP) Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Remote Sensing Predictive modeling GIS Databases	<u>Primary:</u> Operations <u>Support:</u> ESF-5	Status Briefings Situation Reports GIS products	Initial report NLT 12 hours following landfall	

Annex C: Operational Coordination

1.0 GENERAL

In an emergency response the term operations describes the resources used and actions taken to fulfill the primary mission of a responding organization. All aspects of disaster operations are important to the people and communities affected by a disaster. Response, recovery, and hazard mitigation efforts often are concurrent, not sequential activities. Immediate actions to save lives, meet human needs, and protect property and the environment receives priority in the early phases of a disaster.

1.1 PURPOSE.

This annex synchronizes and supports the effective execution of the core capabilities in the Response and Recovery pillars outlined in the NRF and NDRF. It provides the narrative to how Region 6 will conduct response and initial recovery operations for a hurricane event occurring in Louisiana.

1.2 GOALS.

- Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.
- Mobilize all critical resources and establish command, control, and coordinated structures within the affected communities and maintain as needed throughout the duration of the incident.
- Enhance and maintain NIMS-compliant command, control, and coordination structures to meet basic human needs, stabilize response operations, and transition to recovery.

1.3 OBJECTIVES.

The OPLAN objectives include but are not limited to:

1. CONDUCT LIFE-SAVING AND LIFE-SUSTAINING OPERATIONAL SUPPORT TO THE STATE
2. ESTABLISH EFFECTIVE COMMAND AND CONTROL THAT PROVIDES UNITY OF EFFORT
3. GAIN AND MAINTAIN SITUATIONAL AWARENESS AND PROVIDE DECISION MAKERS WITH CRITICAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE INCIDENT
4. ENSURE BASIC COMMUNICATIONS ARE ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED AMONG LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONDERS
5. PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION SERVICES FOR RESPONSE PRIORITIES
6. PROVIDE ESSENTIAL MASS CARE SERVICES TO THE IMPACTED POPULATION
7. ENSURE A SAFE AND SECURE ENVIRONMENT FOR RESPONDERS AND AFFECTED COMMUNITIES
8. DELIVER PROMPT, ACTION ORIENTED PUBLIC MESSAGING
9. DELIVER PROMPT SEARCH AND RESCUE SERVICES TO PERSONS IN DISTRESS WITHIN THE IMPACTED AREA
10. CONDUCT TRIAGE AND PROVIDE EMERGENCY-LEVEL HEALTH AND MEDICAL TREATMENT TO SEVERELY INJURED PEOPLE WITHIN THE IMPACTED AREA
11. RECOVER DECEASED AND PROVIDE MORTUARY SUPPORT
12. STABILIZE DAMAGED CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE TO MINIMIZE CASCADING THREATS TO THE POPULATION
13. PROVIDE ESSENTIAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SERVICES AND RESOURCES TO THE IMPACTED POPULATION

1.4 ASSUMPTIONS.

Assumptions for this annex include, but are not limited to:

1. Life saving activities always takes priority.
2. Agencies participate in Federal planning and response operations and designate liaison officers to provide other support, as requested.
3. Severe tropical storm and/or hurricane require Federal assets coordination and a national response that is scalable and flexible.
4. An effective operational response relies heavily on establishing and following a regular operational tempo in concert with the State, interagency partners, and other stakeholders.
5. Interagency agreements, Mission Assignments (MA), Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments (PSMA), Memoranda of Understanding (MOU), and Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) are leveraged during all phases of the event.
6. The Federal Government will pre-position certain assets in coordination with the appropriate ESF and the State.
7. Preparedness and mitigation activities overlap and/or run concurrently with response and recovery activities.
8. Large numbers of citizens may decide to evacuate requiring sheltering, interim housing, and/or permanent housing.
9. Some displaced persons may require specialized assistance with activities of daily living and/or professional medical care.
10. Federal support is based on local, State, and Tribal requirements and the availability of Federal resources.
11. Long-term recovery and mitigation actions could last months, or even years, depending on the magnitude of the storm.

1.5 CONSTRAINTS.

Operational constraints for this annex include, but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness levels are limited by statutory preparedness funding.
2. Travel restrictions implemented by State, local and Tribal authorities or the private sector before or after landfall of a hurricane will hamper Federal interagency operations.
3. Lack of housing, limited communications, and transportation infrastructure damage may limit or restrict operational capabilities.
4. Communications degradation and interoperability among Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies may limit immediate communications and require technical solutions and workarounds.
5. Effective decisions made during and immediately after the hurricane are dependent upon the availability, analysis, and credibility of data and information collected on the ground.
6. Reliance on contractor-provided resources is limited by the capacity of the private sector to support contract needs (e.g., availability of motor coaches, commercial aircraft).
7. Federal response capacity is limited by the availability of adequately skilled Federal responders.
8. State, local, and Tribal mutual aid capabilities are limited and impacted by the storm or other incidents.
9. Finding accommodations for responders may be limited by the availability of space due to evacuation, damage, or other responding organizations.

2.0 MISSION

The joint State/Federal response and recovery organization is to save and sustain human life, minimize suffering, stabilize and restore critical infrastructure, and set the conditions for recovery following a catastrophic hurricane in the State of Louisiana.

3.0 EXECUTION

This Hurricane Plan and Annex C are built around a progressive response posture requiring significant Federal coordination of resources, fulfilling the FEMA Administrator's concept of "go big, go fast, and be smart." This approach emphasizes activating and "pushing" all resources and capabilities in preparation for a catastrophic hurricane in Region 6, and achieves a response structure ahead of the storm and its affects. As the scope and complexity of an incident becomes clearer through situational awareness, the "pull" of resources and capabilities may occur. This methodology establishes a scalable response and initial recovery structure while preventing Region 6 from "chasing" the response.

GOHSEP and FEMA Region 6, using principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), will form a UCG to accomplish the response objectives. Using a phased approach the UCG will set and accomplish objectives tailored to the unique circumstances and conditions resulting from a tropical storm or hurricane in the State of Louisiana.

3.1 SENIOR LEADER'S INTENT

The State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) will ensure unity of effort by establishing a joint State/Federal UCG to coordinate disaster response activities that are consistent with the priorities set by the Governor of Louisiana and Senior Policy Group.

3.2 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Given that there is ample warning of an approaching tropical storm or hurricane, there is often lead time to give advance warning to the public and coordinate with State, local, and Tribal emergency managers. However, landfall and the scope of hurricane-related consequences are less predictable. Because multiple jurisdictions may be impacted by a hurricane, Federal and State hurricane operations must be forward leaning and flexible to be effective.

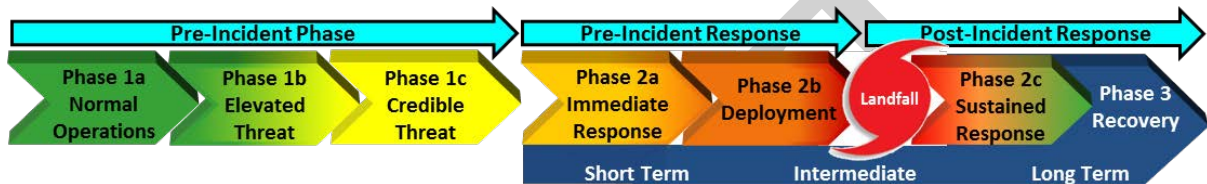
The NRF is the Nation's guide to domestic incident response. Within the NRF, Federal departments and agencies are assigned specific responsibilities through ESFs, Support and Incident Annexes. ESFs are the primary mechanism for coordinating State and Federal response by grouping the most commonly requested State and Federal capabilities. These functions are coordinated by primary agencies but may rely on several agencies and organizations that provide resources for each functional area. ESFs deliver a broad range of technical support and other services at the national, regional, state and field levels, as required by the incident. FEMA Region 6 will activate one or more of the 14 ESFs at the regional level for Stafford or Non-Stafford Act incidents.

Based on the requirements of an incident, ESFs provide interagency staff to support operations at the RRCC and the IOF/JFO, during the response and recovery operational phases. The IOF/JFO is the primary Federal field structure to implement Federal operations in proximity to the impacted area(s). The IOF/JFO organizational structure is flexible, scalable, and adaptable to the size, scope, and requirements of the specific incident.

3.2.1 GENERAL

Decision making regarding preparations for responding to hurricanes threatening Louisiana take place in an environment of uncertainty. In order to address the requirements for effective decision making given this uncertainty, the preparations for response are predicated on a phased approach based on objective criteria consistent with NHC forecast and GOHSEP's established H-Hour. This strategy applies a systematic decision making process that links response actions to H-Hour Trigger Points (see Attachment A-2-2, Trigger Point Map).

Figure 1: Operational Phases (Notice Event)



Federal support for State, local, and Tribal jurisdictions during a tropical storm or hurricane fall into three distinct phases: *Pre-Incident*, *Pre-Incident Response*, and *Post-Incident Response*. Each phase is associated with an increased level of certainty and increased level of commitment of resources. Actions that take place during these phases are the primary operations that protect the public, prepare them for the storm, save lives, and begin assisting impacted communities on their path to a sustainable recovery (see Attachment A-1 State/Federal Synchronization Matrix).

Pre-Incident Phase: This phase consists of three sub-phases that range from monitoring operations to the pre-landfall positioning of State and Federal assets. Actions taken before a major hurricane makes landfall are focused on awareness, preparedness, and protection.

➤ **Phase 1a: Normal Operations (H-144 to H-96):** This phase is gaining awareness of the conditions when there is a storm that may pose a threat to the State of Louisiana. Actions during this phase are focused on:

- GOHSEP and FEMA Region 6 will maintain situational awareness of any tropical wave, tropical storm or hurricane that occurs in the Atlantic Ocean or Caribbean Sea.
- If the NOAA NHC forecast indicates a potential landfall in Louisiana, the RRCC and SEOC will activate to the appropriate levels.
- Region 6 Operations will coordinate with the state for deployment of the FEMA State Liaison (LNO), IMAT, MERS and DCE team.
- Selected ESFs, personnel and teams will be alerted for potential deployment.
- Deployment actions will begin at approximately H-120 if requested by the state based on the potential threat to Louisiana.

- **Phase 1b: Elevated Threat (H-96 to H-72):** This phase occurs when the NWS determines that Louisiana is within a 5-day probable track area of the hurricane. Actions during this phase are focused on:
- Gaining and maintaining situational awareness
 - Alerting and deploying resources to staging areas and identifying additional available resources and capabilities that may be needed.
 - If the NOAA NHC forecast indicates a more credible threat of landfall in Louisiana, the GOHSEP EOC and FEMA Region 6 RRCC will increase activation levels as required.
 - The IMAT will coordinate with the state to identify potential federal resources required to support the state/federal pre-landfall incident objectives.
- **Phase 1c: Credible Threat (H-72 to H-48):** This phase starts when the State of Louisiana has a 20-50% probability of experiencing hurricane force winds, or a Hurricane Watch is issued. Actions during this phase are focused on:
- Gaining and maintaining situational awareness, deploying response teams, increasing operational readiness and preparing for evacuation orders.
 - Region 6 RRCC will increase to Level 1 when it is certain that a tropical storm or hurricane will make landfall in Louisiana.
 - If the storm will clearly impact Louisiana, resources will be deployed and pre-positioned to support the state's response operations.
 - If multiple states could be impacted Region 6 will request augmentation support from one of the back-up regions identified by HQ.
 - Region 6 RRCC will maintain contact with the state (GOHSEP), IMAT, and the NRCC in preparation for response support to damage inflicted by a tropical storm and/or hurricane event.

Pre-Incident Response: This phase consists of two sub-phases mainly dominated by state and federal response activities to save lives and protect property.

- **Phase 2a: Immediate Response and Short Term Recovery (H-48 to H-Hour):** This phase starts when the State of Louisiana has a 50-80% probability of experiencing hurricane force winds, or a Hurricane Warning is issued. Actions during this phase are focused on:
- Voluntary and possible mandatory evacuations.
 - Shelters are opened in anticipation of evacuees needing temporary sheltering from the storm.
 - Employment of response teams and resources to conduct general population (CTNs) evacuations to in-state, out-of-state and host state shelters.
 - Medical evacuation of hospital patients point to point using ground ambulances and aero-medical evacuations to FCCs using the NDMS.

- Pushing commodities to staging areas to support post-storm POD operations.
 - GOHSEP and Region 6 will halt the movement of resources into an affected area prior to the onset of tropical storm force winds reaching the coastline of Louisiana.
 - The IOF will maintain contact with the state and Federal deployed teams.
 - When it is safe, IMAT, in coordination with the state, will deploy initial response resources and commence response activities in the most severely affected areas.
- **Phase 2b: Deployment:** The overall strategy is to deploy resources at a time when the confidence and clarity of the storm track is an acceptable risk to justify the cost and risk of deployment. Actions during this phase are focused on:
- Sheltering of residents and positioning of resources in safer locations in order to protect them and increase operational readiness at a time when that action can be justified by objective criteria. *The actions in this phase are the same as Phase 2a above.*

Post-Incident Response: This phase starts once landfall occurs and consists of two sub-phases mainly dominated by recovery operations but immediately after landfall the sustained response will be focusing on search and rescue and damage assessments.

- **Phase 2c: Sustained Response (H-Hour to H+):** State and Federal resources employing to save lives, conduct SMART SAR operations and begin damage assessments of the area(s) impacted by the storm.
- **Phase 3: Recovery:** Transition to immediate and long term recovery operations that focus on establishing Points of Distribution (PODs) for commodities, power restoration, restoring critical infrastructure, establishing Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), repatriation of evacuees, continue government operations and promote economic recovery following the hurricane. The IMAT will coordinate with the Unified Coordination Group to determine asset requirements and the timetable for transition of OPGON from IOF to the JFO.

Detailed actions taken by GOHSEP and FEMA Region 6 during each phase can be found in Attachment A-1, H-Hour Timeline/Synchronization Matrix.

Additional operational objectives identified below are essential to ensure response and recovery operations are successful that is supported by an integrated and complimentary logistics strategy. (See Annex D, Logistics):

Perform life saving and sustaining measures
Conduct mass care and sheltering
Minimize risk to tourists
Maintain functionality of the water distribution system
Deliver fuel to maintain essential services
Conduct debris clearance/removal

Protect critical resources
Maintain continuity of port operations
Restore power infrastructure

3.2.2 ALERT/ACTIVATION.

State:

The GOHSEP Operations Division is responsible for activation, operation, and organization of the State EOC. The EOC provides the Director, GOHSEP (D-GOHSEP) a central location where information relative to an emergency is received and analyzed. The EOC will be activated on order of the D-GOHSEP. State agencies will receive notification of impending activation from the D-GOHSEP, or his representative. The Operations Division maintains a Crisis Action Team (CAT) consisting of an Operations Officer, a Tasker, and a Tracker. This team will be on 24-hour call for emergency preparation and or response to anticipated or actual threat of a tropical storm and/or hurricane. The CAT will act as the lead in response to an actual incident, insuring activation and staffing of the EOC is accomplished. Emergency Action Levels (EAL) have been established to provide a general indicator of the level of seriousness of an incident and related guidance for response and protective actions so that all emergency response forces have a common basis by which they can implement actions necessary to handle the situation. The four EALs used by GOHSEP's EOC are:

LEVEL IV – Normal operations are ongoing. GOHSEP staffing is in accordance with authorized agency manning levels.

LEVEL III – Events involve a potential or actual threat to the safety and welfare of the people in a threatened area(s). GOHSEP CAT is activated and is operational with minimal staffing. The State EOC may be activated with selected ESF's by functional branch.

LEVEL II – Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an imminent or actual major impact on the safety of the people in a stricken area(s). The EOC is activated for 24-hour operations and staffed by GOHSEP personnel and state augmentees. The EOC activation may include selected staffing from state, ESF's, federal, and volunteer agencies. This status will be maintained and the situation monitored closely until conditions escalate or de-escalate.

LEVEL I – Events are in progress which continue previously declared action levels and require response activities. The EOC is fully activated. All state, ESF's, federal, and volunteer agencies report to the EOC as requested for 24-hour operations. This status will be maintained until the threat is over and the emergency is terminated. As imminent danger is reduced, operations will be initiated for the return of the stricken area(s) to pre-disaster status.

Federal:

The FEMA Region 6 Response Division is responsible for activation, operation, and organization of the RRCC. The four EALs used by the FEMA Region 6 RRCC are:

Watch (*Normal Operations*) – No event or incident is occurring. *Normal staffing and operating hours.* FEMA Region 6 will maintain situational awareness of any potential severe weather threat to Louisiana.

LEVEL III (*Minimum Activation*) – Events involve a potential or actual threat with minor to average levels of damage to threatened area(s). *RRCC is activated and is operational with appropriate staffing.* The RA and/or Response Director may deploy a State Liaison, IMAT, and PDA Team(s).

LEVEL II (*Partial Activation*) – Events are in progress or have occurred which involve an imminent or actual threat with moderate impact to threatened area(s). The RRCC will have mid-level staffing, included selected ESF's. The RA and/or Response Director will deploy a State Liaison, IMAT, and PDA Team(s). RRCC in coordination with the IMAT will produce a SITREP and IAP. Will likely result in a declaration with a JFO.

LEVEL I (*Full Activation*) – Events are in progress which continue previously declared action levels and require response activities due to massive damage and severe impact to threatened area(s). The RRCC is fully activated. All ESF's, and volunteer agencies report to the EOC as requested for 24-hour operations. Will result in a declaration with a JFO. This status will be maintained until the threat is over and the emergency is terminated.

3.2.3 DEPLOYMENT.

During a Notice event or after an incident has occurred and at the state(s) request, a FEMA State Liaison Officer (SLO) will report to the State EOC and serve as a coordination point of contact between the RRCC and or IMAT and the State. Additionally, the RA may activate one or more IMAT(s) that will deploy to the State EOC and IOF to provide situational awareness, initial Federal support, and prepare for response and recovery operations in coordination with the State.

State and Federal leadership will make decisions on additional personnel/team deployments needed to support response and recovery operations. Requests for deployment of nationally controlled resources must be made through the NRCC (*e.g., Initial Response Resources (IRR), Mobile Emergency Response System (MERS) assets, SAR task forces, and activation of national contracts*).

Request for deployment of Disaster Reservist staff to disaster location(s) will be made via the Automated Deployment Database (ADD) to support vacant positions and the over-arching response and recovery mission.

As an incident further transitions into the recovery phase, additional staff may be acquired through the hiring of individuals local to the disaster area ('local hires').

3.2.4 EMPLOYMENT.

3.2.5 DEMOBILIZATION.

As response operations transition to more long-term recovery and mitigation actions, the need for certain State and Federal resources diminishes. As hurricane operations are completed, demobilization of resources will occur. Decisions pertaining to demobilization and deactivation will be based on State, local, and tribal needs and are coordinated through the UCG at the IOF/JFO.

Demobilization activities will be initiated once State, local, and tribal governments, in coordination with the UCG, determine that there is sufficient capability and capacity to serve the affected population. Demobilization planning will begin early in the response to carefully monitor when response assets and personnel should be demobilized, rotated out, and/or be returned to normal operations.

Eventually, the Regional Response Coordination Center at FEMA Region 6 will return to normal operations as special teams redeploy and ESFs are deactivated when their support is no longer required. At the field level, the Unified Coordination Group (UCG) oversees the development of demobilization strategy and plan. As the need for full-time interagency response coordination at the JFO wanes, the UCG plans for selective release of State and Federal resources.

However, field operations conducting long-term recovery and mitigation operations may remain active for longer durations. Plans should also be developed for the demobilization of recovery and mitigation personnel, programs and resources.

3.3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.3.1 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE TEAM (IMAT)

The IMAT(s) will rapidly deploy to support the impacted State(s) and coordinate the initial Federal response. The IMATs can effectively manage FEMA field operations by developing and implementing appropriate priorities, strategies and tactics to accomplish outcome-based operational objectives based on the direction and constraints of the RA. The Regional IMAT may be combined with a National IMAT to better manage the incident by filling out a larger Incident Command System (ICS) organization. They may be organized or deployed in any means deemed appropriate by the RA, FCO and Director Disaster Operations (DDO) or designee, based on operational requirements and National Incident Management System (NIMS)/ICS standards.

1) Key Responsibilities:

- Provide assistance to State, local, and tribal emergency management officials.
- Supplement situational awareness for Federal/State decision makers.
- Coordinate Federal support that may be required.

2) Critical Tasks:

- Deploy to SEOC within 12 hours of notification.
- Serve as key members of the UCG and Command and General Staff during an incident.
- Provide situational awareness, impact analysis and risk assessment capability in support of incident operations
- Lead and coordinate the Federal response efforts in support of State, local, or tribal authorities.
- Identify, direct and coordinate acquisition and delivery of required commodities.
- Initiate self-sustained operations and stand-up an IOF/JFO, as required.

3.3.2 FEMA STATE LIAISON OFFICER (SLO)

The RA or RDD deploys the SLO to the impacted State to work in the SEOC on behalf of FEMA. SLOs are often selected because of their knowledge of the incident or geographic area. SLOs are also expected to have strong backgrounds in FEMA operations and logistics (*e.g., how to process resource requests, how to contact logistics, operations, and planning personnel*). SLOs deployed to a State may be absorbed into an IMAT if one is deployed.

1) Key Responsibilities:

- Gain situational awareness of state activities
- Coordinate initial Federal response with State

2) Critical Tasks:

- Advise the State on situational awareness.
- Advise the State on options for specific issues or problems.
- Advise the State on the potential for assistance, including Mutual Aid Agreements (MAA), EMACs, PDAs (*e.g., eligibility of assistance, finance aid*), (PA), and what costs may be eligible for reimbursement.
- Provide current declaration requests and documentation.
- Help the State prepare the required documentation for declaration requests as the governor prepares the request.
- Assist the recovery team with its role during response.

3.3.3 DIVISION SUPERVISOR (DIV SUP)

The DIV SUP is the primary FEMA contact with the local emergency managers and local officials seeking guidance and advice on FEMA and state response and recovery assistance.

1) Key Responsibilities:

- Implement task assignments in the IAP.
- Manage and supervise assigned resources within assigned geographical area.
- Report on the progress of operations within assigned geographical area.
- Report the status of assigned resources.

2) Critical Tasks:

- Provide situational awareness by collecting, assessing and providing information on the status of critical infrastructure within assigned geographic area.
- Ensure tactical assignments (ICS 204) are carried out and local needs are met efficiently and effectively.
- Coordinate activities with adjacent divisions.
- Resolve logistics problems in the division.

3.3.4 PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (PDA) TEAM

PDA teams consist of State/local personnel and specific Federal agencies to assess specific damages potentially eligible for assistance through the FEMA recovery programs.

1) Key Responsibilities:

- Prioritize communities and public entities to be inspected
- Assign PDA teams to specific damaged areas
- Inspect all major damage within designated jurisdictions
- Summarize and report findings

2) Critical Tasks:

- Conduct a joint assessment to determine the magnitude and impact of the incident's damage in designated counties/parishes.

- Identify any unmet needs that may require immediate attention.
- 3) The two (2) types of PDA teams are:
- a) Individual Assistance (IA) Team— is led by State and Local representatives, and is composed of IA, Small Business Administration (SBA) and may also include Hazard Mitigation, External Affairs and American Red Cross staff, if needed.
 - b) Public Assistance (PA) Team—Composed of PA and Hazard Mitigation program staff. Federal/State/local representatives and representatives from other agencies if needed.

DRAFT

Annex D: Public and Private Resources and Services (Logistics)

1.0 GENERAL

Logistics Management and Resource Support will require coordination and communication for a Federal response to a tropical storm or hurricane if requested by the state. FEMA Region 6 will coordinate and synchronize the delivery of required resources until the private sector can engage and sustain their requirements. To provide “unity of logistic support,” FEMA Region 6, through Incident Support (IS) from the RRCC, and Incident Management (IM) from the IMATs will maintain situational awareness of all ongoing logistic support activities, identify overlaps and shortfalls in support, and make recommendations to supporting agencies or adjust the flow of resources in accordance with established procedures and requirements.

1.1 PURPOSE.

This annex provides information outlining the roles of State and Federal Logistics organizations on the planning and execution required in coordinating and managing the smooth and uninterrupted delivery of resources and support to meet the needs of Louisiana until the private sector can engage and sustain their requirements. This includes the pre-positioning of commodities and resources throughout the State of Louisiana to ensure a timely and successful response.

1.2 GOALS.

FEMA Region 6 along with other Federal partners, will effectively plan, manage, and sustain the National Logistics System (NLS) during response and recovery operations for an all-hazards approach. FEMA and its co-lead, GSA, will execute a coordinated plan of action for managing the efficient distribution of logistic supplies and services in support of the state, and response to emergencies that occur in a tropical storm or hurricane.

1.3 OBJECTIVES.

This annex provides a Regional-level description of coordinated activities for Logistics Management and Resource Support for a tropical storm or hurricane; balanced against any requirements in an all hazards environment should a follow-on incident occur (see Base Plan 1.5: Critical Considerations). Support to operations activities is further characterized as “pre-declaration” and “post-declaration.” *Pre declaration* refers to operations activities that may be undertaken prior to a Stafford Act disaster declaration. *Post-declaration* refers to operations activities under the authorities of a Stafford Act disaster declaration using the coordination mechanisms of the NRF.

1.4 ASSUMPTIONS

The following planning assumptions include, but are not limited to:

- Sufficient collaboration and cooperation will occur between Federal agencies, the private sector, and NGOs to coordinate the necessary resources for execution of the NRF.
- States will provide FEMA Region 6 information about their levels of capabilities, shortfalls for commodity distribution, and number/types of Points of Distribution (POD) sites.

- Predictive and actual models will be used to help focus the response efforts during a response, including activation of specific logistic pre-positioning plans from Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities.
- FEMA Region 6 will coordinate regional logistic requirements with the states to develop realistic and actionable plans for pre-positioning/staging “life-saving” and “life sustaining” resources that address the projected logistical response requirements within the affected state(s).
- FEMA Region 6 Logistics may pre-position resources in Louisiana (see Figure D-2) prior to the 2012 hurricane season or before an actual tropical storm/hurricane event. These resources will remain accountable to and under the control of FEMA Region 6 Operations until there is an identified requirement. At such time, on request, control of these resources will be transferred to the appropriate organization. FEMA will coordinate transportation movement of requested resources which may include GSA.
- Resources in FSAs will remain under the control of FEMA R6 Operations until requests are received for shipment to a state site (staging areas or PODs), as required.
- Established ISBs will be secured locations, possibly Federal military installations.
- Transport of commodities may be restricted by the conditions of the transportation system (e.g., roadways and bridges that are severely damaged).

1.5 LIMITATIONS

During a hurricane, the potential for mass victims and possible disruption to normal supply and critical infrastructure present significant logistical challenges to supporting organizations. These include, but are not limited to:

1. Limited funds and insufficient resources to meet all the immediate emergency logistic requirements that occur during a tropical storm or hurricane or follow on hurricane(s).
2. Uncertainty regarding specific emergencies or secondary incidents that could occur during the tropical storm(s) or hurricane(s) could pose difficulties in anticipating required logistical support.
3. Critical transportation routes and infrastructure will be disrupted by the incident itself or by secondary effects such as citizens self-evacuation and/or contra-flow and emergency response efforts.
4. Primary and alternate transportation routes and staging areas will need to be identified.
5. Private sector noncompliance, noncooperation, or inability to meet requirements.

2.0 MISSION

FEMA Region 6 and the State of Louisiana logistics organizations will provide logistics support that includes pre-positioning of commodities and resources throughout the State pre-incident and deploying resources in a timely manner to support a successful response post-incident for a tropical storm or hurricane impacting the Louisiana Coast to save and sustain life and prevent human suffering.

3.0 EXECUTION

3.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

To ensure rapid response, FEMA will activate logistics Distribution Centers (DC), Incident Support Bases (ISB), identify Federal Staging Areas (FSA) in the vicinity of the affected area(s) and begin deploying appropriate commodities and teams identified in accordance with

pre-determined execution schedules or resource modeling tools. These resources remain under Federal control until requested by and transferred to the State.

Once activated, the Unified Coordination Group (UCG) at the IOF/JFO will take responsibility for identifying required resources, managing staging areas in or near the affected area(s) and coordinating logistical support for resources deployed to the affected area(s). A hurricane incident will require logistic support under the Stafford Act disaster declarations, interagency requests for support, and/or increased operations tempo.

3.2 OPERATIONAL PHASES

The logistic concepts addressed in this annex apply to all three FEMA Region 6 logistical operational phases. The three phases are:

Phase 1: Planning and Pre-positioning of Commodities:

In this phase, the Logistics Section has identified strategic sites for the pre-positioning of commodities. A detailed plan for the distribution of Federal assets throughout the state of Louisiana has been completed. During this process gaps and shortfalls were identified and actions have occurred by FEMA Region 6 and the State of Louisiana to diminish existing gaps. The state of Louisiana has the responsibility for managing, staffing and supplying the Points of Distribution. FEMA has the responsibility for providing commodities to the Regional Staging Areas (RSA). The transfer of commodities from Federal to State will occur at the State RSA or FSA. *For a list of strategic sites for Louisiana see Appendix D-1 of this annex.*

Phase 2: Pre-landfall Operations:

In this phase, logistics operations are characterized by limited pre-positioning and support to evacuation operations simultaneously with establishing sites for post-landfall operations.

Phase 3: Post-landfall Operations:

In this phase logistics will continue to support commodity movement throughout the State. The JFO will be fully operational and will handle the influx of disaster employees. Logistics will support daily operations at the JFO and other sites as required. Disaster Recovery Center sites will be assessed after landfall and Logistics will begin the process of opening these sites as needed. Additional Logistics staff will be deployed on an as needed basis.

To effectively execute all phases of this logistical plan it will require the use of some if not all the components from the NLS. Components of the NLS are:

Distribution Center (DC) – Six CONUS and three OCONUS strategically placed permanent FEMA owned logistical warehouses. DCs perform inbound, outbound, retrograde and inventory control of response resources. Processes include outbound order management, picking and shipping resulting in quicker, more coordinated operations, an improved supply chain and better accountability of property.

Incident Support Base (ISB) – Location where uncommitted equipment and initial response resources (IRR) are pre-positioned. LMD establishes and manages the ISB directing its location, movement, manning, and operation and reporting. The ISB supports the JFO, state-managed Resource Staging Areas (RSAs) or Points of Distribution (PODs).

Federal Staging Area (FSA) – The location to which committed incident personnel, equipment and IRR are assigned awaiting tactical assignment. The Region's or the JFO's Operations Section manage FSAs.

Other Federal Department and Agency Sites – Representing vendors from whom resources are purchased and managed (e.g., General Services Administration (GSA), Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and various National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NOVAD)).

Private Sector – May be called upon to improve information sharing and coordination between FEMA and the private sector during disaster planning, response and recovery efforts. Private Sector cultivates public-private collaboration and networking in support of the various roles the private sector plays in emergency management, including: impacted organization, response resource, partner in preparedness, and component of the economy.

3.3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

National Response Coordination Center:

Within the NRCC, the Resource Support Section's (RSS) will address identified incident resource needs in a timely and efficient manner by coordinating the efforts of multiple agencies, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and other partners. To accomplish this duty, the RSS follows the four-step process: (1) Receive the Requirement, (2) Source Requirement (3) Order Resource/Service, (4) Move Resource/Deliver Service. The RSS, within the NRCC, performs resource management functions for Federal incident responses. The RSS will ensure that emergency response personnel at the incident have the supplies, equipment, people, facilities, and services they need to respond to the incident effectively.

Regional Response Coordination Center:

The RSS within the RRCC will coordinate with the Mission Support Division on initial funding required to support Logistics activities. Activate Staging Areas, Camps, etc. as directed by the IMAT. Deploy Logistics Teams and supporting personnel. Coordinate and deploy a variety of kits, supporting equipment and vehicles. Provide support to IMAT on securing and setup of IOF/JFO facilities. Ordering and tracking of initial response resources until OPGON is transitioned to the JFO.

Once the incident management responsibilities transition from the RRCC to an IMAT, the operations and resources, including life sustaining and IRR commodities will transition to a Staging Area that will become OPGON under the IMAT Operations Section Chief. The IMAT Operations Section Chief will be supported by the Logistics Section Chief under the direction of the UCG at the JFO. Requests for IRR commodities will be communicated to FEMA from the States, territories, and Tribal jurisdictions using FEMA's Action Request Form (ARF). As ARFs are received and approved by the UCG, IRR resources will be delivered to State, territorial, Tribal, and/or local Staging Areas or Points of Distribution (PODs).

Unified Coordination Group (UCG):

The UCG at the JFO is led by the FCO, in coordination with the State Coordinating Officer and supported by an IMAT. The UCG has the overall OPGON of the incident. The UCG does not assume responsibility for local Incident Command activities, but provides a structure

for the command, control, and coordination of State and Federal resources not yet delivered to local Incident Commands, or other end users. Local governments have the responsibility to distribute commodities. This distribution is typically done through PODs.

3.4 REGIONAL/FIELD/JFO-LEVEL LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Logistics management structures at the regional, field, and IOF/JFO level will engage in, but are not limited to:

- Developing, maintaining, and executing supplemental regional logistic plans, policies, and procedures that implement HQ's plans, policies, and procedures.
- Managing, directing, overseeing, and executing national logistic support to State, Tribal, other Federal agencies, and internal FEMA functions within the AOR of the disaster incident.
- Staffing RRCCs, JFOs, FSAs and Base Camps.

3.5 LOGISTICS TIMELINE OF KEY ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT

H Hour	Activity
H-120	Activate RRCC, deploy IMAT, R6-OMD-IT and supplemental staffing support.
H-120	Initiate coordination with Logistics Management Center (LMC) and access current IRR inventory.
H-120	Initiate coordination with the LRO on possible IOF at overflow area on second floor of the LRO Building. Deploy logistics staff to identify and setup an IOF, JIC, and JFO in Baton Rouge.
H-120	Verify pre-positioned resources.
H-120	Logistics External Support Branch - Coordinate with ESF-6 on affected population and prepare an LSCMS order for CUSI Kits (Infant & Toddler, DME, CMS etc.)
H-120	Execute RRFs, MOA's and Draft Mission Assignments. (MOA for Camp Beauregard/Esler Airport, MA for USACE commodity PRT, DTOS, GSA Leasing and CSDs)
H-120	Start initial coordination with GSA for leases such as IOF, JIC, and JFO in Baton Rouge. Request current disposition of Sherwood Forest Staging yard and if available start the lease process for whole or partial Occupancy Agreement. This will staging area will serve as a generator staging area for USACE.
H-120	Activate ISB (Camp Beauregard/Esler Airport) (to include CUSI considerations) and deploy teams. Request 1-ISB Cache.
H-120	Request (5) Mobile Communications Office Vehicles (MCOV) to be staged at the ISB/FSA.
H-120	Submit an LSCMS order for 30 ISB shuttle fleet and 10 Empty trailers.
H-120	Coordinate with Logistics Management Center (LMC), on DLA/DESC IAA fuel mission at the ISB/FSA and potential fuel needs at Sherwood Forest.
H-120	Coordinate with state to confirm potential support requirements and anticipated resource needs.
H-120	Request Storm (Fleet) cards from R6 Fleet Manager to support ISB operations.
H-102	Coordinate with operations on any logistical support to Air, Bus or Ambulance evacuation mission if activated.
H-96	Coordinate with operations and LMC on Responder Support Camp requirements
H-96	ISB/FSA Established and additional staff deploy as needed; identified by situational awareness.

H Hour	Activity
H-96	Conference call with LMC to order and begin to receive IRR supplies and equipment through LMC. Pre-stage transportation assets, teams, and commodities at ISB. Submit LSCMS order for 3 Alpha Packs. Water and Meals from 2 Alpha Packs will be sent directly to the Roseland RSA and the remaining commodities will go to Camp Beauregard ISB. In the LSCMS order make sure that specific instructions are written in on what route is best to approach Roseland RSA. The preferred route if traveling from DCFW or ATL is to take I-20 to I-55 Down to Roseland. If Contra-Flow is active on I-55 north all lanes will be going north until the MS State line. It is recommended that commodities divert to Hwy 51 which is parallel to I-55 before the State line and continue to Roseland.
H-96	Confirm operational & staffing capabilities of RSAs at Roseland, Camp Villere and Camp Minden
H-96	Confirm state staging areas, POD locations and staffing capabilities. Coordinate with the State to refine commodity distribution plans and resource needs. FEMA Transportation will be needed for FEMA and potentially State Pre-positioned commodities at the following locations.
H-96	Request staffing requirements for JFO based on event.
H-96	Identify JFO equipment/kits needed from Disaster Information Systems Clearinghouse (DISC).
H-96	Coordinate with the Louisiana National Guard (LANG) to refine commodity distribution plans and resource needs.
H-96	Coordinate with Operations to provide wrap-around support to Belle Chasse AMP at Hangar 4. 143's will be utilized to provide food, water, port-a-potties, and water cooled fans.
H-96	Coordinate 1 trailer of water and 1 trailer of meals to MSY (if Air Evac Mission) and to the IOF
H-72	Coordinate with ESF-6 on 500 pet cages at Camp Beauregard. Coordinate with ESF-6 on possible warehouse lease for donations.
H-72	Coordinate with ESF-8 on any functional needs sheltering and FMS shortfalls. (Oxygen, cylinders, medical waste disposal etc.)
H-72	Coordinate with ESF-11 on any pet evacuation shortfalls.
H-72	Coordinate with operations on USACE Roofing PRT activation and deploy 4 trailers of plastic sheeting if required.
H-72	Coordinate with Operations on USACE Power PRT activation and deploy two 54 packs of generators if required.
H-72	Deploy additional MHE kit (for a category 3 hurricane or above)
H-72	Deploy Logistics team for JFO site survey.
H-48	IRR package in place, power units returned to ISB/FSA.
H-48	Analyze inventory status and deploy assets from pre-incident locations to operating locations. Order additional Push Pack if necessary.
H-48	Initial Operating Facility (IOF) establishes and coordinates with state and ESF-7 on potential impact area JFO locations and develops potential site listings.
H-24	Implement personnel protection plan and secure all assets that may be in harm's way.
L+	Secure and begin setting up JFO, DRCs and provide POD support. Evaluate the need or requirement to establish a forward staging area.
L+	Continuous support to the State in the form of commodity replenishment in conjunction with other requirements as requested.
L+	Continue resource flow for unmet needs (commodities, equipment, and personnel.)
L+	Coordinate with Recovery/IA on MCOV/MDRC requirements.
L+	Coordinate with IA on housing mission and MHU Staging Area

3.6 MSY AIR EVACUATION SUPPORT

Execution of the CTN Air Evacuation Plan at the Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport (MSY) involves three (3) key facilities; the Incident Command Post (ICP) which is located in the main terminal building at MSY, a TSA Screening facility which will serve as the primary screening and processing center for CTN evacuees, and the Special Events Ramp also known as West Ramp which will serve as the passenger embarkation/debarkation area.

When it is determined that Air Evacuation is required, three (3) pre-identified support personnel will be requested for deployment from LRO (CORE Logistics Specialists) to be assigned to operations, any further personnel requirements will be coordinated by operations. The Air Evacuation kit, consisting of stanchions, barrier fencing, tables, chairs, exterior lighting, safety equipment and additional commodities is pre-positioned on site for immediate use. LRO Logistics will activate support contracts for fax machines, copiers, port-a-lets, hand sanitizers, baby changing stations and dumpsters to be onsite no later than H-72.

Table 1: CTN Air Evacuation Timeline

H Hour	Activity
H-96	Decision Point: Operations activates Air Evacuation Plan; brief & deploy lead personnel Initiate Logistical contracts as appropriate.
H-84	Begin setup of MSY facilities as directed by Operations
H-72	Activate DFW area hotel as Federal Air Ops Relocation Staging Area and provide pre-identified logistics support.
H-60	Logistics Command Staff and support personnel deploy to DFW Airport General Aviation for Bus coordination and Hotel for arrival and check in support.
H-48	Begin CTN Air Evacuation Operations
H-18	Begin Air evacuation of support personnel (TSA, FAMS, contractors, etc.)
L+12	Return of Air evacuation of support personnel (TSA, FAMS, contractors, etc.)

LRO Logistics will submit requests to contracting for:

4 – Copier/Fax combination machines

40 - port-a-lets (4 port-a-lets to be handicapped accessible and 4 to have baby changing stations). This will include full service capabilities.

1 - 30/40 yard dumpster with service.

1 – 30x40 Tent.

3.6 RELOCATION OF RESPONDERS FROM MSY TO DFW (PRIMARY)

DFW Airport will be used as a federal relocation APOD to support evacuation of federal, state and local responders between H-18 and H-12 hours from MSY. The intent is to fly the

responders into DFW, temporarily house the responders outside the impact zone in one or more of the MOB Sites in the DFW area for typically a 3-4 day period. Estimate 700 total PAX requiring evacuation from MSY with an estimated 350 max requiring local DFW lodging. If the Hangar 5 area of DFW is used to off-load passengers, American Airlines will need to be notified as this area belongs to AA and not to DFW. The POC for American Airlines to authorize the use of this area is Ed Barnhart (O: 972-425-9865 C: 214-274-3379) or Myrna Corea Sierra (O: 972-425-9813 or C: 817-863-1738).

Upon activation coordinate with FEMA Contracting for Bus and Hotel contracts: Intent is to contract rooms and meals thru the hotels and use the ballrooms/conference rooms if the available rooms do not meet the requirement.

FEMA R6 RRCC RSS will coordinate coach shuttle bus service from DFW Airport to Hotel and return trip to DFW Airport when requested, estimate 6 buses. 2 buses will remain at hotel for local shuttle service to and from Grapevine Mills Mall.

FEMA R6 RRCC RSS will submit requests to contracting for: rooms, conference rooms, and meals as needed.

FEMA R6 RRCC RSS will deploy Logistics Management Specialists for on-site operations and coordination at DFW Airport and Hotel.

3.7 RELOCATION OF RESPONDERS FROM MSY TO DAVIS AIRFIELD (SECONDARY)

Davis Airfield is a state owned asset that has been identified as a secondary option to the DFW MOB site. Davis Airfield provides a simplistic approach to turning on the airfield support. Only Oklahoma Office of Emergency Management (OEM) should be notified of necessary access to Davis Airfield for evacuation support. Oklahoma OEM will notify Davis Airfield and the City of Muskogee to activate the support plan.

Davis Airfield can handle most military aircraft to include C-17 and C-5 which will likely be the equipment coming from New Orleans. The City of Muskogee has identified 1000 hotel rooms for Responders being evacuated. Currently it is believed that 700 passengers will be coming through Davis but only 350 will require lodging. The other 350 passengers will be shuttled to Tulsa to fly back to their respective final destinations.

Tulsa Airport will function as the departing airport for all Responders coming from New Orleans Airport (MSY). Should the Responders on-board a particular military aircraft not need lodging at Davis Airfield that aircraft will bypass Davis Airfield and land directly at Tulsa Airport.

There are currently no signed agreements in place and there are funding options that need to be discussed before this can be activated. Suggest coordination with GSA to initiate a right of entry or a lease as necessary.

3.8 NAS/JRB NEW ORLEANS BELLE CHASE (AMP) SUPPORT

Belle Chase will be used as an Aeromedical Marshalling Point (AMP) for NDMS Medical Evacuation operations. The NDMS enablers will be deployed with their own rations but will require wrap-around services.

Upon notice of decision to execute an Aeromedical Evacuation and a Mission Assignment to turn on Belle Chase, logistics will submit 143's for the following:

16 - port-a-lets (6 port-a-lets to be handicapped accessible). This will include full service capabilities.

6 – Hand washing stations

6 – Water cooled fans

Meals and water will be picked up from Camp Villere and delivered to Belle Chasse via commercial delivery or an organic move.

4.0 NATIONAL LOGISTICS SYSTEM

4.1 NATIONAL LOGISTICS SYSTEM CONCEPT OF SUPPORT

The National Logistics System (NLS) is characterized by strategically located Distribution Centers that can rapidly respond to a pending disaster. NLS maintains management and resource support capability with the flexibility, adaptability, and agility to implement and sustain a dynamic operational tempo consisting of HQ FEMA LMD, GSA, other Federal agencies, NGOs, and private sector partners.

4.2 RESOURCES

The state will coordinate logistics requirements utilizing the standard Resource Request Form process. The logistics branch will coordinate external logistics requirements through a LSCMS order to HQ LMD or through acquisitions as required.

4.2.1 RESOURCES COORDINATION AND CONTROL

The state will coordinate logistics requirements utilizing the standard Resource Request Form (RRF) process. The logistics branch will coordinate external logistics requirements through a LSCMS order to HQ LMD or through acquisitions as required.

4.2.2 RESOURCE TRACKING SYSTEM

LIMS (Logistics Inventory Management System) and LSCMS (Logistics Supply Chain Management System) will be utilized to track and account for all under FEMA control.

5.0 COMMUNICATIONS

Communication both vertically and lateral within all parts of the supply chain will be accomplished through all known and available communications means with email and telephone being the primary means if available. Initially, the RRCC RSS staff will be the central focus of logistics requirements and communication until transferred to the IOF/JFO. The RRCC will maintain contact with the State, IMAT, HQ LMD, established ISBs, and logistics partners to maintain situational understanding of the supply chain and support requirements.

Appendix D-1

Louisiana Logistics Pre-positioned Resources

Region 6 -- 2015 Prepositioning Requirements
<u>6/17/2015</u>

C	Complete & Onhand
A	Attention Required
?	Status Unknown

LOUISIANA - 2015

ITEM	Resource Requirements	QTY	U/I	Delivery Address	Status	Comments
		-	-	GOHSEP 7667 Independence Blvd Baton Rouge, LA 70806		FEMA POC: Art Smith (940) 231-4037 GOHSEP POC: Mike Hamilton (225) 925-7521 LIMS Site Code = 6WCPBLA
ITEM	Resource Requirements	QTY	U/I	Delivery Address	Status	Comments
	-	-	-	Camp Beauregard/Esler I Street, Bldg. 1020 Pineville, LA 71360 Rapides Parish		FEMA POC: Kent Weathers (940) 898-5135 Camp Minden POC: SGT Thomas Roque 318-794-1378 LIMS Site Code = PREPLAWPIN LSCMS = LA-71360-1STR-01
1	MHE Kit	2	EA		C	2 - 40 foot containers – SAMS Site Code = 6WCPBLA (LID: 4/29/15)
2	Ramps	1	EA	30 ft	C	Towable Loading Ramp – SAMS Site Code = 6WCPBLA (LID: 4/29/15)
3	Gators	1	EA		C	SAMS Site Code = 6WCPBLA (LID: 4/29/15)
5	Pet Cages	600	EA		C	300 Small/ 300 Large (LSCMS ASSET) loaded in 40 foot container
ITEM	Resource Requirements	QTY	U/I	Delivery Address	Status	Comments
		-	-	Camp Minden 100 Louisiana Blvd. Minden, LA 71055 Webster Parish		FEMA POC: Kent Weathers (940) 898-5135 Camp Minden POC: SGT. Chris Cole 318-382-4141 LIMS Site Code = PREPLAWMIN LSCMS = LA-71055-LOUI-01
1	Cots		EA	33,440	C	Bldg # 613/ #645 - Last inventory date: 4/28/15 (LSCMS ASSET)
2	Blankets		EA	53,935	C	Bldg # 613/ #645 - Last inventory date: 4/28/15 (LSCMS ASSET)
ITEM	Resource Requirements	QTY	U/I	Delivery Address	Status	Comments
				Camp Villere 34845 Grantham Rd Building 680 Slidell, LA 70460		FEMA POC: Kent Weathers (940) 898-5135 GOHSEP POC: Mike Hamilton (225) 925-7521 Camp Villere POC: SGT Major Leonick (985) 201-4040 LIMS Site Code=PREPLAWSLI LSCMS = LA-70460-GRAN-01
1					?	
ITEM	Resource Requirements	QTY	U/I	Delivery Address	Status	Comments

	-	-	-	MSY Airport Building 5 West Access Rd Kenner ,LA 70062		FEMA POC: Art Smith (940) 231-4037 LIMS Site Code = 6WCPBLA
1	MSY Equipment	3	EA		C	3 - 40 foot containers (LID: 4/30/15)
2	Forklift	1	EA		C	6000 LB (LID: 4/30/15)
3	Ramp	1	EA		C	Portable Loading Ramp (LID: 4/30/15)
4	Cots	90	EA		C	Last Inventory date (LID: 4/30/15)
ITEM	Resource Requirements	QTY	U/I	Delivery Address	Status	Comments
				Sherwood Staging Area 2695 Sherwood Forest Blvd. Baton Rouge, LA 70816		FEMA POC: Norris Jones 504-451-5421
1	Living Kits	622	EA	PTR- LRO Site Code	A	Transferred from Bon Weir Staging
2	Coffee Pots	261	EA	PTR- LRO Site Code	A	Transferred from Bon Weir Staging
3	Weather Radios	480	EA	PTR- LRO Site Code	A	Transferred from Bon Weir Staging
4	Kitchen Kits	1532	EA	Manual PTR- LRO Site Code	A	Transferred from Bon Weir Staging
5	Dust Pans	241	EA	Manual PTR- LRO Site Code	A	Transferred from Bon Weir Staging
6	Mops	501	EA	Manual PTR- LRO Site Code	A	Transferred from Bon Weir Staging
7	Sheets	144	EA	Manual PTR- LRO Site Code	A	Complete Sets
8	Sheets	48	EA	Manual PTR- LRO Site Code	A	Fitted Only
9	Pillow cases	8232	EA	Manual PTR- LRO Site Code	A	Transferred from Bon Weir Staging
10	Pillows	2806	EA	Manual PTR- LRO Site Code	A	Transferred from Bon Weir Staging
11	Towel sets	308	EA	Manual PTR- LRO Site Code	A	2 large additional boxes of assorted towels
12	Flashlights	191	EA	Manual PTR- LRO Site Code	A	Transferred from Bon Weir Staging
13	First Aid Kits	125	EA	Manual PTR- LRO Site Code	A	Transferred from Bon Weir Staging
14	Brooms	1614	EA	Manual PTR- LRO Site Code	A	Transferred from Bon Weir Staging
15	Broom Heads	144	EA	Manual PTR- LRO Site Code	A	Transferred from Bon Weir Staging
16	Broom Handles	504	EA	Manual PTR- LRO Site Code	A	Transferred from Bon Weir Staging

Appendix D-2

Strategic Logistics Sites for Louisiana

FEDERAL LOGISTICS SITES

1. ***Sherwood Forest, 2695 N. Sherwood Forest Blvd, Baton Rouge, LA 70814 – Staging Area***
This site owned and maintained by the LRO. Used as an alternate COOP site and staging area for the National Ambulance Contract.
2. ***Camp Beauregard, Bldg. 1020 St I, Pineville, La 71360 – Primary ISB (Incident Support Base)***
Currently, there is no life sustaining commodities pre-positioned at this site. Support equipment consisting of material handling equipment (MHE) and other miscellaneous equipment is onsite.
3. ***Alexandria Esler Regional Airport, 7625 Esler Field Rd, Pineville, La 71360 – Staging Area***
This site is used to as an overflow staging area. Esler Airfield is 6 miles from Camp Beauregard and will be used to accommodate the overflow of trucks coming into the State of Louisiana pre-storm until an additional warehouse/staging area is leased.
4. ***FedEx Freight New Orleans, 311 James East Dr., New Orleans, LA 70087 – is used as an FSA*** in support to the state. FedEx Freight NO offers 32 acres of hardstand and 84 dock doors for cross loading purposes. Dock door usage will be dependent on how many are allocated for FEMA use by FedEx. The hardstand will allow approximately 1000 trucks and trailers. This includes room for a generator staging area as well.
5. ***FedEx Freight Pineville, 504 Cenla Dr., Pineville, LA 71360 - is used as an FSA in support of*** the state. FedEx Freight Pineville offers 125,000 square feet of hardstand and 16 dock doors in which allows significant space for cross loading. Dock door usage will be dependent on how many are allocated for FEMA use by FedEx.

JOINT STATE/FEDERAL LOGISTICS SITES

1. ***Camp Minden, 100 Louisiana Blvd., Minden, La 71055 – RSA (Resource Staging Area)***
State owned site to support the forward distribution of pre-positioned commodities to affected areas. Currently FEMA has cots and blankets in the Minden warehouse.
2. ***Lamar Dixon Expo Center, 9039 South St Landry Ave, Gonzales, LA 70737 – Multi Use Facility***
Ascension Parish owned site to be used for multiple state activities pre and post storm. The expo center is an alternate location for the Federal AMR Ambulance Contract staging.

STATE LOGISTICS SITES

1. ***Roseland, 61658 Highway 51, Roseland, LA 70456 – Resource Staging Area (RSA)***
Louisiana National Guard and GOHSEP have partnered with State Agriculture Department to utilize a former cypress sawmill in Roseland, LA. The Department of Transportation and Development has provided limestone crush-n-run to harden the staging area around the mill. Roseland is approximately 25-30 acres with open ended buildings to stage or load trailers. The current staging capability is near 350 trailers and expected to be over 500 once completed. These

open buildings now serve as shelter and one is used for receiving as the lanes are large enough for truck traffic to pass through. This facility is the primary RSA and it is located on the east side of the state north of Hammond, LA.

LANG also has secured to pieces of property within 5 miles of the Roseland RSA for overflow and empty trailer containment. The first property is approximately 50 acres of hardstand about 5 miles south of Roseland near Amite, LA. The second piece of property is 10 acres and is 2 miles north of Roseland.

2. *Chennault Airport, 3650 Sen J Bennett Johnston Ave., Lake Charles, LA, 70615 – Resource Staging Area (RSA)*

Louisiana National Guard and GOHSEP have secured Chennault Airport in Lake Charles as an RSA. Chennault Airport was formerly an Air force Base with plenty of Tarmac space and hardstand for staging operations. If Louisiana is struck by a hurricane on the western side of the state, Chennault will be the secondary staging area for the state. GOHSEP and LANG will still utilize Roseland RSA as the primary for Command and Control but staging and convoy operations will relocate to Chennault.

3. *Camp Villere, 34845 Grantham Rd, Bldg. 680, Slidell, LA, 70460 – Resource Staging Area (RSA)*

GOHSEP has staged commodities at Camp Villere to support forward distribution to affected areas.

FEDERAL LOGISTICS SUPPORTED SITES

1. *Louis Armstrong International Airport (MSY), 900 Airline Dr., Kenner, LA 70062 – ICP (Incident Command Post)*

This site is used for the Incident Command Post (ICP) to execute Air Evacuation and Re-entry Operations for CTN air evacuation operations.

2. *TSA Screening Facility – Screening and Manifesting Facility (200 Crofton, Bldg. 11)*

This site is located on the Middle Access Rd and is used for manifesting and screening of evacuees by TSA prior to embarkation for Air Evacuation. Approximately 7,500 square feet of space with 4 screening lines and one baggage process line.

FEMA logistics has three 40ft shipping containers of Air Evacuation Kits pre-positioned by the Red Roof building at MSY. Air evacuation communications equipment is staged at the Harahan warehouse in care of the LA TRO Logistics Section Chief to support TSA screening facility.

3. *DFW Airport, P. O. Box 619428, DFW Airport, TX 75261 – Primary FEMA Staging Area*

This site is designated as a Federal/State APOD/staging area to support evacuation of approximately 700 federal and state responders between H-18 and H-12 of air operations.

4. *DFW Area Hotel for Federal Air Ops Relocation Staging Area - TBD*

Location in which Air Evacuation support personnel will be lodged pending return to MSY airport.

Annex E: Mass Search and Rescue

1.0 SITUATION

1.1 GENERAL.

Natural hazards such as tropical storms and hurricanes may overwhelm the ability of State and local governments to effectively provide search and rescue resources sufficient to save lives and recover survivors. The ability of the State of Louisiana to effectively provide the requested assistance is contingent upon the Louisiana Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) capability to identify and request the appropriate state and federal agencies to support the search and rescue efforts. It is also contingent upon the effective planning, coordination and management of those search and rescue resources.

Although the State of Louisiana may have appropriate search and rescue resources for normal day-to-day operations, the LDWF may need to call for assistance from other state, federal and non-government agencies to provide additional resources to manage and support SAR operations. The Louisiana Army National Guard (LANG) will be the primary agency responsible for providing and coordinating military support of SAR operations. For incidents such as hurricanes, FEMA can provide various SAR support resources to the State if requested.

1.2 PURPOSE.

The purpose of this annex is to define the organizational and operational concepts for conducting search and rescue (SAR) that require more resources than the State and local jurisdictions have available and/or the capability to manage and support. It also clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the primary and supporting agencies for coordinating the personnel, equipment and other appropriate resources for assisting local governments in search and rescue efforts. This annex will also address some pre-incident planning considerations to improve coordination and integration of response and mitigation efforts.

This annex also includes provisions for flexibility of operational details that will allow the Primary and Supporting Agencies to manage their responsibilities and actions in accomplishing the incident(s) operational objectives.

1.3 GOALS.

Each State and Federal agency that is identified as a primary or support agency to the ESF-9 functions is expected to plan their roles and responsibilities to ensure safe, efficient and continuous search and rescue operations during extended disaster operations. This includes the development of policies and procedures to ensure appropriate staffing and logistical support is provided for their assigned personnel.

1.4 CRITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Several important factors should be considered to address the threat of a tropical storm or hurricane making landfall, and the potential requirements for SAR resources which include but are not limited to:

- Currently the State of Louisiana has MOUs established with the states of TX, TN, AR, KY, GA, NC, SC and OH to provide a pre-scripted request for SAR resources.
- For incidents such as hurricanes, the National US&R Response Systems has pre-scripted mission assignments for deploying and staging US&R teams and IST(s).

- The primary capability of a Type 3 US&R team is conducting wide area search and rescue operations in light frame construction such as residential units.
- Search and Rescue operations may require resources to conduct air, ground, and maritime searches for survivors immediately following the storm.
- Based on the type and magnitude of the incident, LDWF may recall all Law Enforcement/SAR personnel for immediate deployment to the impacted area.
- Should the primary EOC become inoperative, isolated, and/or unusable, the GOHSEP Director shall issue relocation instructions to deployment teams for the preparation of the alternate State EOC at Camp Beauregard or at another location to be determined at the time.
- Agencies should have surge capacity plans should the magnitude of the disaster become greater than initially anticipated.

1.5 CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS.

In addition to the assumptions identified in the base plan the following search and rescue planning assumptions include, but are not limited to:

- The local Incident Commander (IC) will maintain overall command and control (C2) of the incident within their respective city or parish. This will include establishing and communicating the strategic goals and operational objectives to all responding agencies and personnel.
- As the incident develops in scope and intensity, or as soon as the IC recognizes that the incident is beyond the resource capability of the city/parish, the local IC will call for assistance from the state of Louisiana through the GOHSEP EOC.
- State assistance will supplement local efforts and federal assistance will supplement State and local efforts when it is clearly demonstrated that it is beyond local and State capability to cope with the emergency/disaster.
- As the lead state agency responsible for search and rescue, the LDWF will establish a SAR Branch within the established Incident Command System (ICS). All state and federal SAR agencies will operate under the C2 of the SAR Branch Director.
- All state and federal agencies responsible for supporting ESF-9 will communicate resource capability at initial check-in and operate within the identified ICS structure established by the IC and/or SAR Branch Director. Each Agency will maintain administrative C2 of their own resources and any others assigned to them.
- SAR Branch planning and operations will be consistent with the Incident Action Plan (IAP) established by the Incident Commander.
- It is assumed that an incident severe enough to trigger a Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) response may occur with little (notice) to no warning (no notice). If/when this occurs the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) may approve civilian agency requests for DSCA and DoD will respond under the current policies and procedures. At the request of civil authorities, DoD forces may respond to the DSCA incident under Immediate Response authority. If those forces remain at the incident site, they will fall under USNORTHCOM Command and Control. Title 10 military personnel shall not be employed to enforce or execute civil law in violation of United States Code, Title 18, Section 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act), except as otherwise provided by law.
- National Guard forces will be involved in nearly all SAR operations. Normally, National

Guard forces deployed from outside the state of Louisiana in response to an Emergency Management Assistance Compact request will operate under the command and control of state authorities.

1.6 MISSION ESSENTIAL TASKS

1. Save and sustain lives.
2. Rescue and move survivors to Lilly pads and other designated safe location(s).
3. Ensure the safety of all response/emergency management personnel.
4. Establish a clear command, control, and coordination (C3) structure for search and rescue operations.
5. Plan, train, equip, exercise, and organize to build, sustain, and improve Search and Rescue capabilities.

2.0 MISSION

Federal and State Primary and Supporting Agencies will provide a coordinated effort of search and rescue personnel and resources to locate, extricate and provide immediate medical treatment to survivors during response operations for a tropical storm or hurricane impacting the Louisiana Gulf Coast to save and sustain life and prevent human suffering.

1.0 EXECUTION

1.1 SENIOR LEADER'S INTENT.

In addition to the base plan the Senior Leader's intent is anticipated that all State and Federal efforts will be initially focused on the search, rescue, and extraction of survivors impacted by a tropical storm or hurricane. Every attempt will be sought to accomplish this mission in a compressed time frame while maintaining an atmosphere of safety and urgency. All State and Federal efforts, planning, and support shall be made seamless with the common mission and its overarching demands driving the support to local city/parish operations.

1.2 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

3.2.1 GENERAL

When a request has been made by local government, and approval given through GOHSEP, the Louisiana Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) will assume the lead for managing all state SAR operations and resources. This may include appropriate resources within the LDWF and other state agencies as well as state activated SAR resources. Upon activation of state SAR resources, the LDWF representative(s) assigned to GOHSEP will begin coordinating the activation and deployment of identified SAR resources. LDWF will activate the Enforcement Division Emergency Operations Center at LDWF headquarters in Baton Rouge, staff it with the appropriate number of personnel and assign a Search and Rescue Branch Director. Based on the type and magnitude of the incident, LDWF may recall all Law Enforcement/SAR personnel for immediate deployment to the impacted area. A Forward Command Post (FCP) will be established near the impacted area for the purpose of managing SAR operations and coordinating through the HQ, EOC and GOHSEP. The forward command element of LDWF, and the SAR Branch Director, will coordinate with the local IC and the Operations Section Chief at GOHSEP, to ensure the most appropriate use of SAR resources to meet the operational objectives established

by the local IC. Based on the established operational objectives the SAR Branch Director will develop and manage a plan to accomplish the operational objectives. Several state agencies have been identified and designated as supporting agencies to ESF-9 and the LDWF during state declared disasters that require search and rescue. When those agencies are activated they will communicate directly with GOHSEP and LDWF to provide a list of available resources to support the SAR efforts. Resources assigned to those supporting agencies will remain under the C2 of their agency unless specifically assigned to another agency for operational C2. Supporting state agencies will manage those assigned resources according to the established policies and procedures of the agency. Responding support agencies will support the established operational goals and objectives.

3.2.2 ALERT/ACTIVATION

When a request for state SAR assistance has been made, the SAR Branch Director will determine the scope of the incident and the appropriate number and type of SAR resources needed to accomplish the assigned objectives. The information will be relayed to the LDWF Command Center as soon as possible after arriving at GOHSEP. That information will be relayed through WebEOC to the Operations Section Chief at GOHSEP and attempts will be made to identify and activate available SAR resources to assist. The U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security, through FEMA's Urban Search and Rescue Section maintains a list of available US&R teams that can be deployed to assist in the event that the incident is beyond the resource capability of the state to manage. The US&R Section will activate the appropriate number and type of US&R teams to assist the state. The U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security, through the US Coast Guard maintains a list of available air and surface SAR resources that can be deployed to assist the state in the event that the incident is beyond the resource capability of the state to manage. The US Coast Guard will activate the appropriate number and type of resources to assist the state. LDWF will conduct the following activities immediately after being activated based upon the type and scope of the incident:

- The LDWF Command Center will activate appropriate state SAR teams with specific instructions on reporting requirements and lines of authority.
- Dispatch Incident Assessment Team (IAT) to the affected site/area for initial reconnaissance and situational awareness. This may include the need and use of rotor wing assets from LANG.
- Initiate LANG response through LNO(s) at LDWF Command Center.
- Request initial reports from DHH regarding Smart SAR locations and the need for SAR operations.
- Based on initial reports and needs, activate federal SAR resources including Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) team and FEMA/US&R IST and task forces.
- Initiate US Coast Guard response through LNO at LDWF Command Center.
- Coordinate with JAOC for launch of aircraft to pick up identified personnel to locate and establish location of Forward Command Post (FCP) and lily pad locations.
- Launch ground assets (LDWF & LANG) towards identified FCP location. LDWF will establish a Forward Command Post (FCP) as soon as possible after arrival of mobile command post and communications equipment.
- Establish positive communications with LDWF Command Center, GOHSEP and the Sit Cell in the JFO.

- Senior LDWF SAR official at FCP will meet (F2F or voice) with local IC and/or designee to establish lines of authority, reporting requirements and operational objectives. Above information will immediately be relayed to LDWF Command Center, GOHSEP and the Sit Cell at the JFO.
- Based upon operational requirements, the senior LDWF SAR official on scene will establish a SAR Branch within the identified ICS. The on-scene LDWF official will become the SAR Branch Director. All incoming state and federal SAR resources will report to the SAR Branch Director for briefings and assignments.
- The SAR Branch Director will establish an ICS structure appropriate to manage the assigned resources and begin operations as soon as SAR resources have been assembled and briefed.

3.2.3 DEPLOYMENT

For potential impending threats of disaster such as incoming hurricanes, primary and supporting agencies of the SAR Plan should be prepared to pre-deploy assets for immediate response should a disaster that requires SAR assets occur. The level of pre-deployed assets should be based upon the potential threat and a pre-scripted plan of action. Agencies should take advantage of the time immediately preceding an expected event by checking equipment, reviewing expectations and gathering intelligence about the extent and location of the disaster. This may include direct communications with other supporting agencies to ensure a coordinated response in the event that SAR resources are needed.

3.2.4 EMPLOYMENT

Immediately after receiving a call for state SAR resources and assistance, GOHSEP will activate and direct LDWF to move the appropriate type and number of SAR resources to assist the local IC. This will include the activation of appropriate State agencies in support of ESF-9. The initial state LDWF SAR representative on the scene will coordinate with the local IC and/or his/her designee to establish lines of authority, operational objectives, reporting requirements and local base of operations support capabilities.

3.2.5 DEMOBILIZATION

3.3 KEY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.3.1 COMMON ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.3.2 SPECIFIC ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

State Agencies:

Several state agencies have been identified and designated as supporting agencies to ESF-9 and the LDWF during state declared disasters that require search and rescue. The following is a listing of general support requirements when activated to support ESF-9 during SAR missions. When those agencies are activated they will communicate directly with GOHSEP and LDWF to provide a list of available resources to support the SAR efforts.

1. *Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP)*
In the event of an emergency/disaster, the needed elements of State government will be in the State EOC located at 7667 Independence Boulevard in Baton Rouge. Should the primary EOC become inoperative, isolated, and/or unusable, the GOHSEP Director shall issue relocation instructions to deployment teams for the preparation of the alternate State EOC at Camp Beauregard or at another location to be determined at the time. Upon activation of the State EOC, the operations staff and state agencies shall insure that the necessary personnel and resources are available. Those agency representatives should bring or have pre-positioned plans, procedures, resource inventories, supplies, and notification lists needed to facilitate emergency/disaster operations.
2. *ESF-1 Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD)*
In the event of a state declared disaster requiring search and rescue operations the Dept. of Transportation and Development will deploy personnel to the State EOC for the purposes of coordinating transportation resources to assist in the evacuation and transportation of rescued persons. DOTD will also identify and coordinate the transportation assets required for the transportation of rescued persons from the established collection points/lily pads to evacuation shelters.
3. *ESF-8 Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH)*
In the event of a state declared disaster requiring search and rescue operations the Dept. of Health and Hospitals will deploy personnel to the state EOC for the purposes of coordinating medical personnel and resources to assist in the evacuation and transportation of rescued persons. DHH will also coordinate the treatment, transportation and tracking of the sick and injured displaced/rescued persons at collection points and lily pads. DHH will identify all nursing homes and hospitals, including street address and latitude/longitude, which did not evacuate prior to the disaster and report that information through GOHSEP no later than 24 hours prior to hurricane landfall.
4. *ESF-11 Department of Agriculture and Forestry (DOAF)*
In the event of a state declared disaster requiring search and rescue operations the Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry will deploy personnel to the state EOC for the purposes of coordinating personnel and resources to assist in the evacuation and transportation of household pets. DOAF, through the State Animal Control Officer, will also coordinate the treatment, transportation and tracking of the sick and injured displaced/rescued pets at collection points and lily pads.
5. *ESF-13 Louisiana State Police (LSP)*
In the event of a state declared disaster requiring search and rescue operations the Louisiana State Police will deploy personnel to the state EOC for the purposes of coordinating law enforcement activities with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies/personnel. LSP will also dispatch appropriate resources to the incident site to assist SAR personnel with coordination of security and force protection.
6. *ESF-16 Military Support of Civil Authorities (LANG)*
The Louisiana Army National Guard (LANG) will be the primary agency responsible for providing and coordinating military support of SAR operations. In the event of a state declared disaster requiring search and rescue operations the Louisiana Army National Guard will deploy personnel to the state EOC for the purposes of coordinating military resources in support of search and rescue activities. This may include the use of military aircraft and other military assets from LANG and DOD, air

space management of all airborne SAR resources, transportation of the sick and injured rescued persons and security/restoration of law and order.

ESF 9 – Search and Rescue

Responsibility Chart

Agency support to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries	Search & Rescue, Recovery – Land	Search & Rescue, Recovery – Air	Search & Rescue, Recovery – Water	Identification / Investigation	Transportation – Air	Transportation – Land
	X	X	X		X	X
	X	X			X	
	X					
	X					X
	X	X		X	X	X
Louisiana National Guard	X	X	X		X	X
Department of Agriculture & Forestry	X	X			X	
Department of Corrections	X					
Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism	X					X
Louisiana State Police	X	X		X	X	X
Department of Transportation and Development	X	X	X		X	X
Volunteer Organizations *	X	X	X		X	X

Federal Agencies:

1. DHS/FEMA

- Provide Type 3 US&R teams staffed with 28 persons and a support staff of 6 if requested by the State. (The primary capability of a Type 3 US&R team is conducting wide area search and rescue operations in light frame construction such as residential units).
- Provide Type 1 US&R teams consisting of 70 members and 10 support personnel with appropriate resources to conduct search and rescue operations in heavy floor and heavy wall type structures. (The primary mission of these US&R teams is to locate, extricate and provide initial medical care to victims of collapsed structures).

- Develop pre-scripted mission assignments for deploying and staging US&R teams and IST(s) for a hurricane event.
- Pre-stage resources that will be immediately available to the state once the state (LDWF) SAR Branch Director requests federal SAR assistance through GOHSEP.
- Deploy US&R teams into the assigned operational theater once the request is approved by GOHSEP.
- Provide Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) teams to areas affected if requested by the State. (The teams consist of representatives from the National US&R Response System, National Disaster Medical System, US Army Corps of Engineers, communications specialist and the appropriate management support. The RNA responsibilities include immediate post disaster reconnaissance of the affected area with specific responsibilities to identify areas and facilities that require immediate SAR support. Infrastructure impact is also evaluated with emphasis on transportation corridors including bridges and highways, energy transmission and distribution systems as well as impact and needs for continuity of operations for hospitals. RNA teams have ground and rotor wing transport capability for assessment and quick reporting. Based on the projected intensity of an incoming hurricane one or two RNAs will be pre-staged near the projected impact area and available for immediate use after landfall occurs.

2. United States Coast Guard (USCG):

Operations include waterborne search and rescue operations. The National S&R Response System integrates USCG assets, USCG Area/District/Sector Command Centers and Rescue Coordination Centers (RCCs), Rescue Sub-Centers (RSCs), and Joint Rescue Coordination Centers (JRCCs) supporting SAR operations conducted in accordance with the National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP).

The USCG develops, maintains, and operates rescue facilities for the promotion of safety on, under, and over waters subject to U.S. jurisdiction and has been designated as the lead agency for waterborne (i.e. maritime) SAR under the NSP. USCG personnel are highly trained and experienced in waterborne search and rescue operations and possess specialized expertise, facilities, and equipment for carrying out responses to maritime distress situations.

Additionally, USCG staffing at Area/District/Sector Command Centers promotes effective localized interaction, coordination, and communications with State, local, and tribal emergency managers during Incidents of National Significance in which waterborne search and rescue resource allocation is required.

3. United States Dept. of Interior (DOI):

Operations include search and rescue operations conducted in backcountry, remote or undeveloped or rural or road less areas which primarily require operations necessitating the use of specialized equipment to access the area and may require the responders would travel over the land by foot, horse, skis, snowshoes, snowmobile, or mountain bike. Access may be acquired by aircraft. These resources (Park Rangers) are located on all geographic areas of the 50 states but especially in the Rocky, Sierra and Alaskan areas. The Southeast Region and Northeast Region also have SAR teams. These teams are trained to use the Incident Command System in an all hazard environment.

DOI serves as the primary agency for ESF-9 during inland search and rescue operations in a declared Incident of National Significance for backcountry, remote,

rural or road-less area SAR operations, as well as response to incidents within the specified agency regions such as National Parks, as outlined in the NSP.

4. Dept. of Defense (DoD):

An incident severe enough to trigger a Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) response may occur with little or no warning. The Secretary of Defense may approve a civilian agency request for DSCA and DoD will respond in accordance with the NRF. DoD resources may respond to a DSCA incident under the Immediate Response authority. When they do they will fall under USNORTHCOM command and control. Title 10 military personnel shall not be employed to enforce or execute civil law that's in violation of United States Code, Title 18, Section 1385 (Posse Comitatus Act) except as otherwise provided by law. The Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO) serves as the sole DoD coordinator. All requests at the regional level are submitted through the DCO.

5. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA):

USDA has primary responsibility for issues pertaining to livestock and other animals, including household pets. As their responsibilities apply to support ESF-9, USDA personnel, working closely with their state counterparts, will coordinate the resources for the rescue, treatment, transportation and tracking of pets of rescued persons. Through the office of the Louisiana Animal Control and the local SPCA, ESF-11 personnel will work closely with SAR personnel to ensure that rescued persons pets are removed from danger and transported to the appropriately identified facility.

6. Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMAT)

Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams are teams of professionals that have responsibility for triage, treatment and transportation of the sick and injured pets and SAR canines.

7. National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)

The NGA provides geospatial intelligence of all forms from whatever source is necessary to acquire it including imagery, imagery intelligence, geospatial data and info to ensure the knowledge foundation for incident planning, decisions and action. They provide agency specific analytical services and solutions as well as map products with image based background including pre and post incident damage assessment, population density and search progression documentation. The NGA is a Supporting Agency to ESF-9 and is for large scale SAR operations through the RRCC/JFO. The current plan calls for the deployment of one mobile (MIGS) unit to be pre-staged prior to hurricane landfall.

3.4 STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS.

When local and state SAR resources have been exhausted the state (LDWF) SAR Branch Director is expected to call for federal assistance through GOHSEP operations. Based on scope, intensity and requirements of the incident, FEMA officials, through the NRCC, will coordinate with the FEMA Region 6 RRCC and/or IOF/JFO to deploy the appropriate resources to assist the state with SAR efforts.

Once the request has been approved, the RRCC and/or IOF/JFO will direct the IST Leader to move US&R teams into the assigned operational area.

If a disaster occurs that is beyond the state's ability to manage it with identified state SAR resources the LDWF, through GOHSEP may request SAR resources through the EMAC system. This may include state Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) teams, state Wildlife and Fisheries Water Rescue Boat Teams from participating states and/or other ESF-9 supporting agencies.

3.5 NGO COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS.

There are a wide variety of NGOs that provide various services in support of disaster operations. Those NGOs in support of SAR operations can/will provide individuals and resources to assist with the search and subsequent rescue of disaster survivors. There are currently a few groups that specialize in technical animal rescue. These Animal Search and Rescue Teams (ASAR's) provide properly trained and equipped personnel capable of assisting SAR personnel with the rescue and control of household pets, including difficult to access animals, aggressive animals and non-typical pets such as snakes. Currently the State of Louisiana has MOA's with (3) ASAR NGO's to assist with the pre-storm evacuation and post storm rescue of pets. In most cases these individuals and non government organizations will need logistics support to sustain multi-day operations.

3.6 PRIVATE SECTOR COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS.

The private sector is responsible for most of the critical infrastructure and key national resources and thus may require assistance in the wake of a disaster or emergency. They also provide goods and services critical to CIS response efforts, either on a paid basis or through donations.

3.7 KEY STATE AND FEDERAL DECISIONS.

1. Determine SMART SAR locations and prioritize for response operations post-landfall.
2. Define and coordinate TFR/Airspace plan with FAA and state ESF-9.
3. Locations of Lilly Pads being activated and federal support needed by the state.
4. Allocate SAR assets to conduct Hasty search
5. Additional assets needed to support the local/state SAR operations.

3.8 CRITICAL INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS (CIR).

1. How accessible are the most severely impacted areas?
2. Is debris a problem on major roadways or bridges?
3. What are the best routes to use to access the disaster area?
4. Number/estimate of collapsed structures potentially requiring Search and Rescue assets.
5. What are the safety hazards in conducting SAR operations?
6. Are there reported or suspected hazardous material/toxic release incidents?
7. Is there a need for personal protection equipment?
8. Identification of specific areas that would sustain recovery efforts
9. What is the adequacy of local, State and Federal communication pathways and additional communication needs?

1.0 ADMINISTRATION, RESOURCES AND FUNDING

1.1 ADMINISTRATION. *Refer to Base Plan.*

1.2 RESOURCES.

State of Louisiana US&R

The state of Louisiana currently has two Urban Search and Rescue teams. LDWF is responsible for assuring adequate State US&R resources are deployed to support local SAR activities. The PSMA for deployment activities is based on agreements between the US&R Task Force Sponsoring Agency, GOHSEP and the LDWF. Pre-landfall deployment of these resources is based on the projected impact area of the state and the forecasted intensity of the storm.

LDWF currently has a Forward Command Team of personnel to manage on scene SAR resources. The team consists of 12 personnel. LDWF also has 220 boat teams of personnel available for deployment into the impacted area to conduct SAR operations.

Note:

- LDWF: (1) Forward Command Team-12 personnel
- Southeast Louisiana (SELA) Task Force: (1) Type 3 Task Force-70 personnel
- East Baton Rouge Task Force: (1) Type 1 Structural Collapse Team-35 personnel

FEMA US&R

The FEMA Response Division, US&R Program Office is responsible to assure adequate US&R resources are deployed to support local SAR activities. The PSMA for deployment activities is based on US&R Program Directive 2006-005 and is based on geographical and a rotating box assignment criterion of the 28 national US&R teams. Hurricane response loading is based on the following general criteria:

- Category 3: (1) IST, (2) Type 1 USAR Task Forces, (4) Type 3 US&R Task Forces
- Category 4: (2) IST, (3) Type 1 US&R Task Forces, (6) Type 3 US&R Task Forces
- Category 5: (2) IST, (4) Type 1 US&R Task Forces, (8) Type 3 US&R Task Forces

Note:

- An IST is composed of about 40 people including security, truck drivers and contract support.
- A Type 1 US&R team is composed of about 80 people including security and truck/bus drivers.
- A Type 3 US&R team is composed of about 40 people including security and truck drivers.

United States Coast Guard

The United States Coast Guard is responsible to assure adequate resources are available and deployed to support local SAR activities. The PSMA for deployment activities is outlined in the USCG 2007 Pre-scripted Mission Assignment Templates. The specific number and type of resources deployed are based on several factors including location, mission requirements and available resources. Aircraft (rotary and fixed wing) as well as watercraft and personnel with appropriate support elements can be deployed to assist local SAR efforts. Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DART) will provide SAR support, transportation of victims, essential waterborne logistics support, deliver vital supplies and materials and provide access to storm damaged area to key response personnel.

Note: A DART consists of:

- Trailer with tow vehicle, (3) boats, (4) engines and other maintenance and support equipment.
- Supervisor, (2) Boat Operators, (1) Machinery Technician, (4) Boat Crew Members.
- When multiple DARTs are deployed additional personnel including (1) Liaison Officer, (1) Team Leader, (1) Logistics Support Team will be included.

United States Department of Interior

The United States Department of Interior-National Park Service is responsible to assure adequate resources are available and deployed to support local SAR activities. The PSMA for deployment activities are outlined in the DOI-NPS Mission Assignment Proposed Statement of Work (PSOW) dated July 1, 2007. The specific number and type of resources deployed are

based on several factors including location, mission requirements and available resources. Boat crews, Field SAR Crews and Law Enforcement/Force Protection crews can be deployed to assist local SAR efforts.

Note:

A Boating Crew consists of:

- (10) Small, lightweight, motorized vessels w/ 4X4 Boat Trailers
- (20) Boat Operators
- (10) 4WD tow vehicles

A SAR Field Crew consists of:

- (20) personnel w/all required personal equipment including GPS & radio
- (10) 4WD vehicles

Specialized rescue equipment including ropes and related hardware

A Law Enforcement/Force Protection Crew consists of:

- (20) Federal law enforcement personnel w/ all required personal equipment
- (10) vehicles

SUSAR Response Information

Many states now maintain SUSAR (State Urban Search and Rescue) teams that closely mirror their national FEMA counterparts in staffing and equipment.

4.3 FUNDING. *Refer to Base Plan.*

5.0 OVERSIGHT, COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS, AND COMMUNICATIONS

5.1 OVERSIGHT

The Louisiana Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) will assume the lead for managing all state SAR operations and resources. The LDWF will establish a SAR Branch within the established Incident Command System (ICS). All State and Federal SAR agencies will operate under the C2 of the SAR Branch Director.

In most cases, the state activated SAR operations will be conducted under the C2 of a SAR Branch Director that reports directly to the Operations Section Chief at GOHSEP.

5.2 COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

- Local governments will organize, train and properly equip SAR teams and personnel for all SAR operations within their identified jurisdictions.
- The local animal control official will provide properly trained and equipped personnel capable of assisting with animal control and rescue of household pets including aggressive and difficult to access animals and non-typical (exotic) pets such as snakes.
- The State of Louisiana, through LDWF, is expected to maintain a list of available SAR resources within the state that can be called upon to assist when a request for state SAR assistance has been made.
- LDWF will dispatch a senior member of the agency to GOHSEP for the purpose of coordinating SAR operations with the SAR Branch Director and other personnel from other appropriate emergency support functions.

- A Forward Command Post (FCP) will be established near the impacted area for the purpose of managing SAR operations and coordinating through the LDWF, EOC and GOHSEP.
- The forward command element of LDWF, and the SAR Branch Director, will coordinate with the local IC and the Operations Section Chief at GOHSEP, to ensure the most appropriate use of SAR resources to meet the operational objectives established by the local IC.
- EMAC resources will be coordinated through GOHSEP and assigned appropriately.
- The administrative C2 of the state EMAC W&F teams and US&R teams will remain with their sponsoring agency.

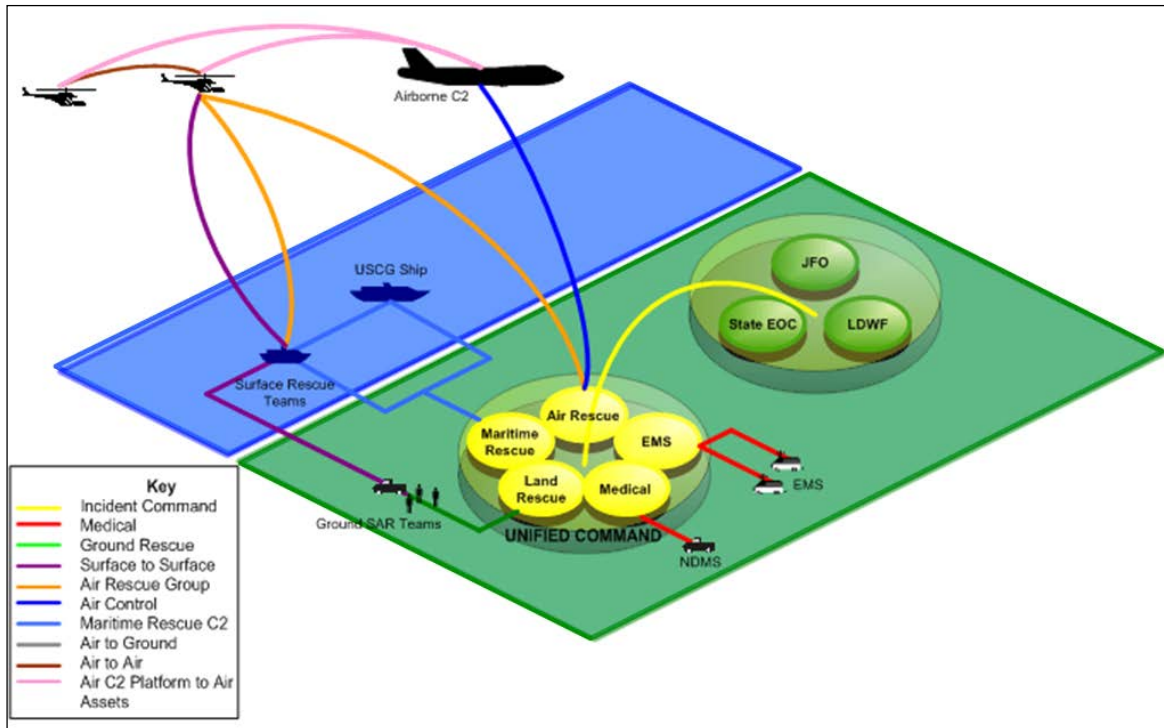
5.3 COMMUNICATIONS

5.3.1 SEARCH AND RESCUE COMMUNICATIONS OVERVIEW

This section discusses the administration of search and rescue (SAR) missions, the current status of communications support for SAR operations, and the roles of the various local, state, and federal agencies tasked with executing SAR missions in Louisiana. The Federal Government will aid local and state authorities to support effective and interoperable communications for SAR operations following an incident, when requested by the State. Communications networks have been defined to support interoperability within each SAR function (i.e., air, land, and maritime rescue; EMS; medical, and incident command). These networks and their associated interoperability channels are depicted in Figure 6 and listed in Table 15. SAR groups are responsible for licensing and pre-programming frequencies for each SAR function into their own radios (as specified below) to enable interoperability across functions. VHF Marine channels are available to land-based SAR teams ONLY if the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) issues a Special Temporary Authorization (STA) authorizing their use. In some cases, SAR groups will need to swap radios with other SAR groups or to acquire a second radio to achieve interoperability.

To facilitate overall SAR C2 and situational awareness, SAR groups must maintain communications with the JFO communications branch and the State EOC. To help accomplish effective C2, the Airspace Control Plan (ACP) must provide frequencies for use by the C2 air platform to talk to SAR air assets. SAR personnel need to communicate with other assets for C2 purposes. This entails directing air assets to specific locations and coordinating ground-to-air-to-ground activities.

Figure 1: SAR Communications



5.3.2 SEARCH AND RESCUE FREQUENCY PLAN

- Ground assets will operate on 155.16 MHz and/or appropriate 700/800 MHz channels.
- One frequency will be used between the C2 air platform and USCG/military air assets. Frequency is 282.8 MHz, UHF-AM. This frequency is also used for C2 ground-to-air.
- One frequency will be used between the C2 air platform and civilian air assets for SAR operations. Frequency is 123.1 MHz, VHF-AM. This frequency is also used for C2 ground-to-air.
- Two frequencies will be used between air assets for de-confliction during the absence of FAA air traffic control (ATC) capabilities in the affected area of operations (AO). These frequencies are the normal FAA ATC frequencies used for de-confliction of flight paths among aircraft.
- Many airports/heliports in southeast Louisiana have published frequencies (e.g., New Orleans International Airport [KMSY], Grand Isle, Fourchon, Houma, Galleano, Bootheville, and Venice), which will be used in accordance with FAA regulations.
- Southeast Louisiana has several areas that may not be covered by a published frequency. In such areas, aircraft operating east of KMSY (000-179 degrees) and outside of a published frequency area, should use 122.850 VHF-AM MULTICOM. Aircraft operating to the west of KMSY (180-359 degrees) and outside of a published frequency area should use 122.900 VHF-AM MULTICOM.
- When evacuating an area, to coordinate with a civilian base that has a portable VHF-AM radio, aircraft will talk with ground personnel on UNICOM frequencies 122.975 MHz or 123.075 MHz. Once aircraft are out of the immediate area of evacuation, aircraft will switch to the area frequencies discussed above. Note: the civilian base station must be licensed as an aeronautical utility station or authorized by FCC STA.

Table 1: Frequency plan

SAR Function	Frequency
Incident Command Network	LA 800 MHz Statewide Trunked System, "State-2" Talk Group
Ground Operations	155.1600 MHz FM
Maritime Operations *	157.0500 VHF Marine channel 21A –or– 157.1500 VHF Marine channel 23A as specified by local USCG Sector Commander
Air Operations – civilian Air Operations – USCG/military	123.1000 MHz AM 345.0 MHz AM for initial contact only, then move to 282.8 MHz AM or other working channel.
Air rescue assets to air rescue assets (de-confliction)	As charted on standard air chart – or – 122.9 MHz (east sector - MULTICOM) 122.850 MHz (west sector - MULTICOM)
Ground to Air SAR working channel *	157.1750 VHF Marine channel 82A
Ground to Maritime SAR working channel *	157.0500 21A (23A, 81A, 83A alternates as specified by local USCG Sector Commander) **
Maritime to Air SAR working channel *	157.1750 83A (21A, 23A, 81A alternates as specified by local USCG Sector Commander) **
Maritime SAR working channel & Maritime Air-to-Ground SAR working channel*	157.1750 83A (21A, 23A, 81A alternates as specified by local USCG Sector Commander) **
EMS command and control, operations	155.3400 MHz FM
Medical Support (facility to facility or EMS)	155.3400 MHz FM
Hailing * and DISTRESS only – Ground/Maritime/Air	156.8000 VHF Marine channel 16
* Use VHF Marine ch.16 to make contact (30 seconds max.), then move to appropriate working channel as directed by local USCG Sector Commander. Non-maritime use of any VHF Marine channel requires FCC Special Temporary Authority or appropriate license.	
** USCG working marine channels: 21A=157.0500 23A=157.1500 81A=157.0750 83A=157.1750 MHz	
Direction from USCG, FCC, or FAA overrides information in this table.	
This table does not convey authority to operate.	

5.3.3 CRITICAL ROLE OF SAR COMMUNICATIONS

Recognizing the critical role of communications in obtaining information about distress situations and in coordinating responses, and noting that such responses sometimes involve multiple SAR groups and jurisdictions, SAR participants need to work together to develop suitable provisions for:

- Interoperability
- Monitoring of interoperability frequencies to support SAR coordination
- Equipment registration and continual access to registration data by SAR authorities (check in and check-out procedures)
- Rapid, automatic, and direct routing of emergency communications
- A highly reliable communication system
- Preemptive or priority processing of distress communications.

5.3.4 PRIORITIES FOR SAR

The priority goals of SAR participants should include:

- Making distress alerts and associated data available to operational personnel as quickly, comprehensively, and reliably as possible.
- Providing communications systems that are highly reliable, simple, problem-free, interoperable, and as functionally effective as possible.
- Enabling operational personnel to be as highly effective in planning and conducting operations as possible, by providing them with the training, equipment, procedures, facilities, information, and other tools necessary to carry out planning and operations in a consistent, highly professional, and effective manner.
- Ensuring that all aircraft responding to a disaster are to the extent possible, capable of operating on VHF-FM LMR channels, particularly VHF marine, to maximize effective communications among SAR groups.

APPENDIX 1: SEARCH AND RESCUE H-Hr TIMELINE

Pre-Landfall Timeline	State ESF-9 Actions	Federal ESF-9 Actions
H-144	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor storm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify pre-staging locations for billeting US&R teams
H-120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor storm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and alert US&R Teams Staging locations and support for US&R teams established
H-96	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue monitoring storm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activate US&R Teams
H-72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert LDWF A-Team Alert State US&R resources Alert LA Sheriff's Association volunteer SAR teams Begin final inventory of LDWF SAR resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conference calls with IST(s) and activated task forces
H-48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin conference calls with GOHSEP Begin final resource capability of LDWF SAR teams Assign staff to GOHSEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US&R teams and IST in place at pre-stage location Continue conference calls with IST, IOF and assigned task forces
H-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open and staff LDWF Command Center¹ Activate and stage A-Teams in Woodworth and Baton Rouge Coordinate with ESF-9 support agencies Identify SMART SAR locations Activate State US&R team(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue conference calls with IST, IOF and assigned task forces Activate additional US&R task forces if hurricane intensity grows Coordinate with LDWF on all SMART SAR locations Final communications check
H-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final check of all LDWF and State US&R resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue conference calls with IST, IOF and assigned task forces
H- Hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue monitoring storm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue monitoring storm

¹ The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Law Enforcement Command Center is located at 2000 Quail Drive in Baton Rouge. Staffing will consist of two US Coast Guard personnel (one Air, one Surface), three LANG personnel (one Comm. Tech, one 256th Brigade, one Air), one FEMA/US&R LNO and designated personnel from LDWF to staff planning, logistics and admin/finance cells.

APPENDIX 2: SEARCH AND RESCUE MARKING SYSTEM

WHEN YOU ENTER

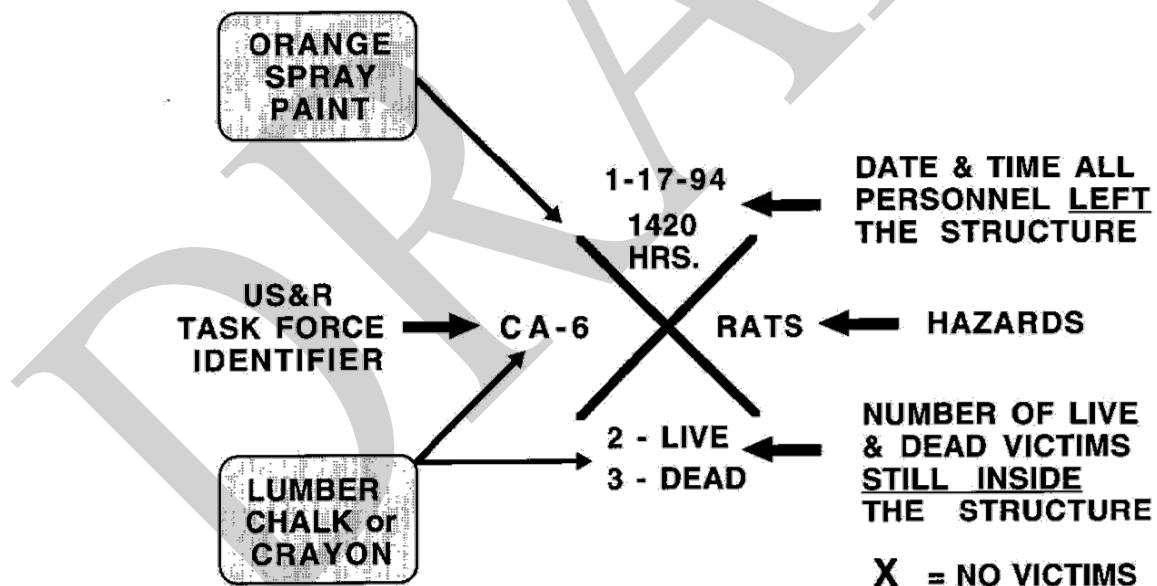


**SINGLE SLASH
STRUCTURE OR ROOM**

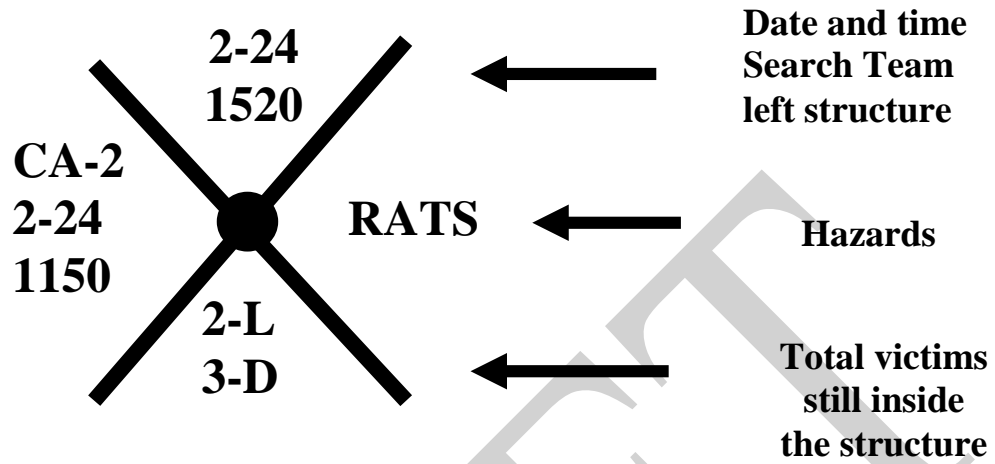
WHEN YOU EXIT



**SECOND SLASH
STRUCTURE OR ROOM
(Identify Victims & Hazards)**



When you Exit –COMPLETE SEARCH



When you Exit – INCOMPLETE SEARCH

Annex F: Public Information and Warning

1.0 PURPOSE

This annex establishes procedures and protocols for **Emergency Support Function (ESF) #15** – External Affairs. EA assets are deployed to the field during incidents requiring a coordinated federal response to provide accurate, coordinated, timely and accessible information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace, including special needs populations.

2.0 SCOPE

ESF-15 integrates Community Relations, Congressional Affairs, Intergovernmental Affairs, the Joint Information Center (JIC), Planning and Products, the Private Sector Social Media and State, Territorial, Local and Tribal Affairs Coordination under the coordinating auspices of external affairs.

2.1 ESF 15 FUNCTIONS

- **Community Relations** - Coordinate closely with the affected State(s) to identify community leaders (e.g., grassroots, political, religious, disability, educational, tribal, business, labor, ethnic) and neighborhood advocacy groups to assist in the rapid dissemination of information, identify unmet needs, establish an ongoing dialogue and information exchange, and facilitate collaborative Federal, State, tribal, and local planning and mutual support for disaster recovery.
- **Congressional Affairs** - Establish contact with congressional offices representing affected areas to provide information on the incident and responding to congressional inquiries. Coordinating with the local liaison officers on all congressional affairs issues to ensure collaborative efforts.
- **Intergovernmental (State, Local, Territorial and Tribal) Affairs** - Incorporate state, local, territorial and tribal coordination to assist FCO and IOF/JFO with direct communications, interaction and outreach to public and elected officials. Tribal Affairs provides procedures to facilitate incident management programs and resources available to tribal government to assist in protecting families, community livelihood and cultural and environmental resources.
- **Joint Information Center** - Coordinate messages with Federal, State, tribal, and local governments and establishing a JIC.
- **Private Sector** - Disseminate response, recovery, and other important information to the private sector through public outreach and education methods such as media campaigns, workshops, and roundtable discussions.
- **Planning and Products** - Develop all external and internal communications strategies and products for all ESF 15 components. Works closely with the State PIO to identify key messaging, language and special needs and coordinates the product approval process.
- **Social Media** - Provide timely and effective communications through all interactive communications channels, including web, social networking, text (SMS), and other emerging technologies in addition to traditional methods will better inform citizens

affected by an incident. Official websites, disaster specific websites for use by media and the public, social networking methods, online journals (blogs), photos and videos are all effective tools to advise and inform the public if used in a coordinated, strategic and timely manner.

3.0 COORDINATION AND CONTROL

FEMA in collaboration with our R6 State Emergency Management Partners will coordinate and integrate public information functions across jurisdictions and across functional agencies; among federal, state, local, and tribal partners; and with private sector and non-governmental Organizations.

3.1 PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN STATES AND FEMA

Emergency Management Public Information Officers (PIOs) provide public education materials for citizen preparedness and coordinates with the Governor's Press Offices concerning homeland security issues including response, recovery and mitigation. State PIOs are also represented in the Joint Information Center (JIC) and collaborate on all messaging.

Situation reports are produced at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) outlining state and federal resources. The reports are updated numerous times daily (depending on emergency response levels) to reflect additional movement of resources and/or commodities. This is the primary source of information provided to the media from the state.

FEMA collaborates with State Emergency Management partners to develop appropriate state and federal messaging based on disaster needs. Public information will change according to the path of the storm; therefore any products released will be amended to reflect the specifics of the disaster.

3.2 DIVISION SUPERVISORS (DIVS)

Division Supervisors (DIVS) will be deployed in coordination with GOHSEP Operations to facilitate coordination and communication between the local area of government, the state representative in the local Emergency Operations Centers (EOC), other National Response Plan partners, the Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), the Interim Operating Facility (IOF), Joint Field Office (JFO) or RRCC. When possible, the DIVS will be deployed prior to a disaster declaration, provided the location is in a safe zone. In some instances the DIVSs will be deployed immediately following a disaster declaration based on the severity of impact. DIVSs are the primary FEMA contact with the parish and local emergency managers and serve as a "one stop" shop for local officials seeking guidance and advice on FEMA/State response and recovery assistance.

DIVSs partner with their respective state counterparts (Regional Coordinators) to facilitate information exchange. The DIVSs will be a single point of contact. EA components (Field PIOs, IGA Staff, CR and Congressional Affairs) will report and provide constant situational awareness to the Division Supervisor. Any team entering the designated area with a DIVS assigned will contact them prior to arrival to discuss activities that will be going on in the area. All reports submitted to IOF/JFO will be copied to the DIVS including daily CR, Field PIO and IGA and Congressional Affairs reports. These reports can be utilized by the DIVS to identify problem areas or other pertinent information.

Note: The DIVS will NOT replace or circumvent existing reporting mechanisms, but will provide situational awareness on particularly critical issues. DIVS are accountable for all

FEMA personnel in their areas of operation. Teams must check in and out at all times and provide relevant situational awareness to the DIVS.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

EA operations will include:

- Providing timely, accurate and critical situational awareness to the team leader and regional leadership through the established chain of command via the planning division.
- Communicate coordinated key messages regarding federal support of all activities in support of the state's request for federal resources.

4.1 DECISION POINTS – (PRE-EVENT).

External Affairs Timeline
July 31, 2009, Version 3.0

**Note: As with any advance notice threat, the response process may differ pending the perceived needs. Some of the trigger points below may not be applicable in all situations.*

Decision Point	H Hour	Organization	Action/Reactions
1	H-120	External Affairs	EA Director reaches out to HQ EA to provide details of plan and status
1	H-120	External Affairs	RRCC activates – ESF 15 News Release and Congressional notification
1	H-120	External Affairs	IMAT EA staff deploy to SOC/EOC
1	H-120	External Affairs	Regional EA Director may deploy to SOC/EOC and contacts State PIO ¹
1	H-120	External Affairs	RRCC & IMAT identify Field PIOs ² for staging areas, Forward Coordinating Elements (FCE) in Coastal Disaster Districts (5), air evac sites, evac destination airports, and command centers
1	H-120	External Affairs	RRCC in coordination with IMAT EA deploys Resource Manager and the first tier of org chart to include EA AEAOs to arrive at IOF at H-96 ³
1	H-120	External Affairs	RRCC places pre-designated reservists on hold, including first and second tier in pre-established org chart
1	H-120	External Affairs	EA Director and IMAT EAO coordinate with State PIO regarding media plans and

¹ This is subject to Regional Administrator approval or request.

² These staffers will require go kits, 4WD rentals and agree to go into a potentially impacted area.

³ Additional reports personnel may be needed at this time.

			social media to heighten public preparedness and awareness
1	H-120	External Affairs	EA Director reaches out to HQ EA to discuss any staffing shortfalls, visual team plans and any special needs
1	H-96	External Affairs	RRCC establishes virtual JIC
1	H-96	External Affairs	Resource Manager develops emergency call down lists for all deployed staff
1	H-96	External Affairs	RRCC deploys Field PIOs to IOF for field assignments and equipment needed to be self-sustainable for 96 hours. (Primary assignments will be key staging areas with Ops Liaisons)
1	H-96	External Affairs	RRCC coordinates with HQ for Federal Response messaging and press releases
1	H-96	External Affairs	RRCC deploys CR staff and materials to arrive at IOF by H-72
1	H-96	External Affairs	IOF Resource Manager coordinates with logistics to establish Media Monitoring station at IOF
2	H-72	External Affairs	IOF satellite JIC established
2	H-72	External Affairs	AEAO-JIC assigns and tracks Visual Information Teams
3	H-48	External Affairs	Implement EA personnel protection plans for all field staff (evacuate from projected landfall areas if needed)
3	H-48	External Affairs	JIC established
3	H-48	External Affairs	RRCC deploys CLO Support Team
4	H-24	External Affairs	RRCC, IMAT EAO and Resource Manager assemble additional EA staffing team for deployment to any new Branch offices (if needed) in the designated impact areas post-landfall (RM, Field Coordinator, P&P, Special Projects, CR, Congressional Affairs and Executive Officer) Key EA Leadership will accompany FCO downrange

4.2 DECISION POINTS – (Post-Event).

External Affairs Timeline July 28, 2009, Version 2.0

**Note: The response process may differ pending the perceived needs. Some of the trigger points below may not be applicable in all situations.*

Decision Point	H Hours	Organization	Action/Reactions
5	Landfall	External Affairs	Conduct JOINT Federal State Press Briefing (as needed)
5	Landfall		P&P in coordination with RRCC to initiate 3 day messaging plan
5	H+24		JFO P&P begins Daily Fact Sheet, TPs and Press Releases regarding field operations/registration/key priorities ⁴
5	H+24		Daily coordination calls begin with CR Management Cell Lead
5	H+24		Conduct outreach with Congressional Offices and coordinate with FEMA OLA for pertinent Congressional Advisories and required Congressional Briefing material
5	H+24		Coordinate Post-landfall conference call with Congressional offices and Congressional VIP visits
5	H+24		Establish coverage plans for CR teams to begin flyer distribution
5	H+24		Coordinate with State PIOs regarding Re-Entry messaging to include host cities cooperation
5	H+48		P&P transition to a 7 day messaging plan

4.3 EA STAFFING NEEDS.

The following staffing projection is based on a Cat-3 or greater threat in which an evacuation is ordered and initiated by local officials.

TIMEFRAME	POSITION
H-120+ to H-96	IMAT (3 EA), Resource Manager, External Affairs Director
H-96	Assistant External Affairs Officer (AEAO)-JIC, AEAO Planning & Products, AEAO Community Relations, AEAO Congressional Affairs Photographer/ Videographer
H-72	EA Field Coordinator, Field Specialists (location to be determined by landfall forecast), News Desk Manager
H-48	CR Unit Leader, CR Special Assistant, Media Analysis Manager, CR Specialists, Research & Writing Specialists
H-24	Additional staffing needs based on disaster

⁴ Messaging may change pending a presidential disaster declaration.

4.4 PLANNING AND PRODUCTS.

Planning and Products (P&P) will produce develop *all* written external products and internal communications documents. P&P also supports the Joint Information Center (JIC) and provides external products for Social Media use. See **Section 5.10** for more information regarding Social Media.

1. Graphics and Visual Material

- Develop audio-visual presentations, briefings, briefing packages, talking points and report summaries as well as providing information to the media as needed.

2. Web Materials and Incident Website

- If required, and with the approval of FCO and coordination with HQ, an incident-specific website will be established. This site will be the primary web location for Federal response information.

3. Produce the following products in coordination with state partners utilizing templates stored on R6 Sharepoint:

- Daily Communications Summary, Fact Sheets, Flyers, Media Advisories, News Releases, Talking Points, PSAs, Daily Congressional Updates
 - Pre-landfall
 - Week one – post landfall
 - Week two – post landfall
 - Week three – post landfall
- Establish contact/email distribution with NPSC

Sample of possible releases below:

H-120 HOURS (5 days)	FEMA/HQ PRE-DISASTER NEWS RELEASES
H-120	FEDS GEAR UP TO SUPPORT TX
H-96	OFFICIALS URGE PREPAREDNESS AS STORM APPROACHES
H-96/H-72	FEMA POISED AND READY FOR STORM
H-72	PRE-POSITIONING OF COMMODITIES
H-72	HEED ADVICE FROM LOCAL OFFICIALS
H-48	HURRICANE READY-TOP 10 LIST
H-48	LIFE SAFETY TOPS FEMA PRIORITIES
H-48	FIRST RESPONDERS URGED TO WAIT FOR WORD FROM STATE AND LOCALS
H-48/H-24	CRITICAL COMMODITIES UPDATE
	EVACUATION AND SHELTER (STATE PIO)

4.5 COMMUNITY RELATIONS

1. IMAT is deployed to a designated area and the CR management cell (AEAO-CR, Deputy AEAO-CR, administrative staff) are put on alert.

2. Once the location of the command center has been determined and the FCO approves, the management cell is deployed and the CR team is put on alert. It is not uncommon for CR to operate out of a separate location than the command center, until an IOF or JFO is established.
3. Depending on the size of the storm and projected landfall areas, the remainder of the teams will not be deployed until after landfall but may be prior to a declaration being granted.
4. Develop call down lists for all staff deployed.

4.5.1 FUNCTIONS OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS.

- Assist disaster victims and affected communities in understanding DHS-FEMA's role in the disaster response and recovery, how to access DHS-FEMA assistance, and to gather information from affected communities to guide response and recovery efforts as well as identifying any potential trends.
- Assist in managing expectations as to what the federal response can and cannot do for the public to counter any false expectations as to what disaster assistance really can provide.
- Develop a coordinated interagency Community Relations strategy for response/recovery for the PFO, FCO, and JFO with input from all responding agencies.
- Identify geographic, demographic, and economic areas that are most affected by the incident.
- Develop a target list of groups and organizations most "at risk," and strategies to reach them.
- Identify pertinent community based organizations (CBO) that can assist with dissemination of information to target audiences and establish an ongoing dialogue with leadership within those organizations.
- Establish strategies to reach those individuals or groups that may not be reached by CBOs and/or conventional media.
- Coordinate with counterpart ESF 15 Assistant External Affairs officers regarding community concerns, issues, message strategy, and multi-lingual and cultural issues.
- Implement the Speaker's Bureau and coordinate public presentations, individual meetings, and special events with the JFO Coordination Staff to meet operational priorities.
- Work closely with ESF 15 Planning and Products to identify special populations, strategies, and materials to reach them.
- Coordinate state and local communications with Ham Operators
- Establish reporting process in coordination with EA Leadership

4.6 PRIVATE SECTOR

Opportunities to Engage with the Private Sector

- Use and leverage established private sector networks and relationships (i.e., U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM), Business

Executives for National Security (BENS), ASIS International, Business Roundtable, etc.)

- Initiate outreach to regional business networks in affected areas (i.e., Department of Commerce, Small Business Administration representatives; city, county/parish chambers, business and industry-specific associations and affiliates) and establish relationships.
- Conduct teleconferences with businesses, organizations and other parties. Provide regular updates, “on-the-ground” perspective, and relay official information about the incident.
- In coordination with Planning and Products, develop communications tools for use in field operations and disseminate press releases and other official (and releasable) information to associations and business networks so they may distribute them to their respective constituencies.
- Encourage deployed private sector personnel to get outside of the operations centers, JFO Offices, etc and be “visible” to local business interests.

4.7 INTERGOVERNMENTAL.

IGA builds relationships with key stakeholder groups to stimulate a unified federal, state, tribal, local, county, parish, municipal and private-sector effort. IGA identifies issues, responds to questions, clarifies or corrects policy and procedure concerns, and links government officials to those who can answer their questions or address any issues they may have.

4.7.1 STATE AND LOCAL COORDINATION.

- In partnership with the state, prepare an initial action plan to support the FCO and JFO with incident-specific guidance and objectives, at the beginning and throughout an actual or potential incident.
- Promote Federal interaction with state, local, territorial, and tribal governments
- Implement a system of information-sharing among Federal, state, tribal and local governments.
- Inform state and local elected and appointed officials on response efforts, protocols, and recovery programs.
- Disseminate information with the assistance of state municipal leagues and county associations.

4.7.2 TRIBAL COORDINATION.

- Provide a Tribal Relations Officer, if necessary, to coordinate with tribal governments on all aspects of incident management operations. This position will report directly to the Assistant External Affairs Officer for Intergovernmental Affairs.
- Support the Tribal Relations Operations Element with incident specific subject-matter experts from other departments and agencies, if and when required.
- Depending on the situation, establish a Tribal Relations Information Element within the Tribal Relations Operations Element to manage the timely flow of information to and from the tribes involved in the incident.

- Organize and manage a Tribal Relations Field Component to facilitate Federal relations with tribal governments and their incident management organizations, communities, victims, and tribal advocacy groups.

4.8 JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC)

The JIC is a central point for coordination of incident information, public affairs activities, and media access to information regarding the latest developments. The JIC works closely with Planning and Products (P&P) to develop specific products and messaging for Social Media use. See **Section 5.10** for more information regarding Social Media.

- In the event of an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response, JICs are established to coordinate Federal, state, local, tribal, and private-sector incident communications with the public.
- The JIC is the FCO's resource to communicate incident management response information. *The FCO and ESF 15 leadership are empowered to speak on operations and policy.*
- The JIC must be ready to rapidly respond to developing situations and communicate to the public, through the media.
- Co-location with the state and local JIC is encouraged, as it facilitates coordination and joint cooperation for messaging.
- As incident conditions and safety permit, the JIC must be able to forward deploy satellite JICs or public affairs personnel to central locations with high levels of response activity and potential media interest.
- Major announcements, daily briefings, and incident updates from the JIC are coordinated with the FCO and EAO.

4.9 CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS

- Pre-landfall, the Office of Legislative Affairs will issue updates to Congressional Offices located in DC on the pre-positioning of assets and actions being taken by FEMA to support the state. Regional personnel or the AEAO for Congressional Affairs will forward this information to district staff in areas most likely to be directly impacted.
- Establishes contact with congressional offices representing affected areas to provide information on the incident
- Organizes an initial congressional briefing utilizing telephone conference call or VTC within 24-72 hours of the event when possible and conduct daily briefings thereafter as needed.
- Arranges for incident site visits and JFO tours for Members of Congress and their staff.
- Responds to congressional inquiries within 24 hours, if possible.
- Assists Planning and Products in the development of written materials for presentation and making congressional notifications.
- Provide key external messages to congressional offices that will be communicated to the public via congressional members and their staffs.
- Use congressional office visits to identify congressional offices' concerns, needs and emerging issues.

- Update congressional state and district offices and the Office of Legislative Affairs promptly by phone, email and/or fax advisories as significant information becomes available.
- Maintain and foster ongoing communications with all impacted congressional offices to manage expectations and promptly respond to all congressional inquiries.

4.10 SOCIAL MEDIA

Federal, state and local departments and agencies have an inherent responsibility to engage with the American public before, during and after natural or manmade disasters.

- **Wikipedia**
Wikipedia is an extremely popular site that allows anybody, anywhere to update information. It has been used to convey real-time information during previous incidents. Monitoring and making corrections to incorrect or dangerous entries is critical to providing accurate information to the public. In addition, cites on Wikipedia to federal resources can help drive traffic to official government information on the Web.
- **Text Messaging (SMS)**
Text messaging is an effective method to relay information using cellular phones.
- **Social Networks**
Social networks such as Facebook and MySpace are platforms that allow users to connect online to one other. Early in the conceptual stages of use by official department and agencies, these social networks may be one of the many future methods government personnel connect with members of the public. Facebook and MySpace members must either be invited or accepted into the network. During recent college shootings, student Facebook pages provided real-time updates of the affected victims more rapidly than any official college communications.
- **Twitter and Micro-blogging**
Twitter is a free social networking and micro-blogging service that allows its users to send and read other users' updates (otherwise known as tweets), which are text-based posts of up to 140 characters in length. Tweets can be easily posted via mobile devices (text/SMS) and can be fed using RSS to other social networking sites, blogs, etc. Twitter requires an account. Federal use of Twitter can push federal disaster messaging into the Twitter stream and out to subscribers. It can be used to broadcast updates, press releases, preparedness messages, and instructions. RSS feeds from an agency can easily be broadcast via Twitter. Monitoring Twitter provides ground level information on what is occurring in the disaster areas as well as provide a forum to address any rumors or erroneous information.
- **Widgets**
Widgets are embedded codes that can be used by department and agency websites to spread official information virally in cyberspace. Widgets are commonly used by bloggers, social network users and personnel who own websites. Widgets embedded on blogs and other websites provide direct access to content such as links to other resources, updated news, or instructions.
- **Video and Photo Sharing**
Sites like YouTube (video sharing), Flickr and Picassa (photo sharing) can also extend the broadcast of imagery during an incident. These sites are examples of a social media method to showcase digital photography on a website. Departments and agencies can

use imagery to communicate operational response to an incident to the public, the media and other audiences.

- **Podcasts**

Podcasts are video or audio clips that are made available through subscription, either via a service like iTunes (Apple ®) or RSS feeds. The audio or video file is uploaded to a server and made available using an RSS feed and metadata. This can be used for regular broadcast or rebroadcast of press conferences, speeches, or instruction or information.

DRAFT

APPENDIX 1: STATE AGENCY PIO CONTACTS

Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness

Veronica Mosgrove—Communications Director

Office: 225-358-5667

Cell: 225-573-3718

Fax: 225-925-7348

Home: 225-292-0852

Personal cell: 225-229-7147

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Address:

Governor's Office for Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness

7667 Independence Blvd

Baton Rouge, LA 70806

Annex G: General Population Evacuation

1.0 GENERAL

Evacuation from Louisiana will be coordinated and supported by local, state and federal resources. Large-scale evacuations resulting from a catastrophic event may require national-level coordination. Regardless of the scale of the incident, coordination among numerous command entities will be required to carry out the major functions of evacuation operations. Over the last five years, Federal, State, and local partners in Region 6 have worked diligently to develop plans to support state and local requests for evacuation support from Southeast Louisiana. It is important to remember that all requests for evacuation are driven by the desires of the State and local authorities who have the constitutional and legal authority to issue such a request. In the state of Louisiana the decision to evacuate is made by the Governor in consultation with local Parish leaders.

1.1 PURPOSE.

This annex to the FEMA Region 6 / Louisiana Hurricane OPLAN, addresses the coordinated State and Federal preparedness, response, and execution of Mass Transportation Evacuation support operations to the state of Louisiana threatened by severe impacts of a potential tropical storm or hurricane. It establishes a coordinated concept of operations and command and control systems for support to the State of Louisiana for a mass evacuation event to evacuate the 12 southern Parishes needing transportation assistance when they are threatened with a Category 3 or higher hurricane.

1.2 BACKGROUND.

Mass evacuations may be ordered pre- or post-incident based on the situation and circumstances of the storm. A notice event—such as a hurricane—may give emergency management personnel time to evacuate a threatened population pre-incident. Federal evacuation measures will be taken when State, local, or Tribal authorities indicate that their resources may, or will become overwhelmed, or in catastrophic incidents when State and local governments are incapacitated. The NRF states that Federal resources will be brought to bear at the Governor's request or in anticipation of the need for accelerated Federal assistance. Disaster evacuations may take place by various modes of transportation available at the time that an evacuation is initiated. While it is a State, local, and Tribal responsibility to plan for the transportation assets required to support transportation assisted evacuees, Federal resources may be needed to support their efforts.

FEMA Region 6 will support, if requested, the mass transportation evacuation operations in Louisiana affected by a severe weather event in order to save lives and reduce human suffering. In coordination with FEMA HQs, DoD, and other interagency Federal partners, FEMA Region 6 will provide all necessary personnel and resources required to support Louisiana's request for Federal assistance to evacuate its citizens in a timely, efficient and safe manner when State, local or Tribal authority's resources have been overwhelmed or exhausted.

1.3 GOALS.

To ensure that all ground and air capabilities are available to fully support State, local, and Tribal governments in a timely, effective, consistent, and coordinated manner, and meet their own unique statutory and jurisdictional requirements, as needed.

1.4 CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS.

Assumptions for this annex are in addition to assumptions identified in the *Louisiana Federal Support Plan – Air Evacuation*, and include, but are not limited to:

1. Large scale evacuations, organized or self-directed, will occur for a CAT 3 (or above) Hurricane projected to make landfall in SE Louisiana.
2. Decision to evacuate will be made in a timely manner to allow execution of the evacuation plan.
3. Federal emergency declaration (EM) has been requested by the state and granted by the President.
4. The impact and effects of the event will aggravate or impair attempts to implement a coordinated evacuation.
5. The incident will cause significant disruption to the area's critical transportation infrastructure, hampering evacuation operations.
6. State, local and Tribal governments have primary responsibility for the safe evacuation of their populations. The federal government must be prepared to support shortfalls by providing resources and expertise when requested.
7. Federal evacuation measures will be taken when State, local or Tribal authorities indicate that their resources may or have become overwhelmed and the Governor(s) or Tribal official(s) have requested Federal assistance.
8. Mass evacuation will require significant transportation coordination and air resources (contracted commercial air carriers, and/or military aircraft) that will be provided by DoD.
9. DoD market survey (conducted at approximately H-120) will yield sufficient commercial air carriers to meet evacuation requirements based on timely request to evacuate.
10. State and local authorities, FEMA contractors and/or DoD (as dictated by the MA) will provide necessary ground support services and pre-position ground handling equipment (e.g., tow bars, aircraft tugs, baggage belts, air stairs) at the departure airport(s).
11. State sheltering facilities for evacuees may be limited and host state sheltering will be required.
12. The supported State, local, Tribal, and Host State authorities are responsible for pick-up and transportation of the evacuees to the designated embarkation airport and from the designated Host State debarkation airport to the Host State shelters.
13. State authorities in affected areas, in conjunction with authorities in potential Host States, will decide on the destinations for general population evacuees, and will regulate the flow of transportation assets accordingly.
14. Federal agencies, working with State, local, and Tribal authorities, ensure the Governor(s) of Host State(s) receiving evacuees from an impacted area have agreed to accept these individuals prior to evacuation.
15. Unaffected States/jurisdictions may resist accepting evacuees because of the nature of the incident and/or their capacity to handle the influx of evacuees.
16. State policies and guidelines governing household pet evacuations will be followed when incorporating household pet issues into evacuations.

17. Service animals shall remain with their owners throughout every stage of the evacuation process; however, household pets will not be transported on Federally-contracted commercial or military aircraft.
18. Residents of the evacuated area(s) will need to return to the area, post-event.
19. Local law enforcement officials will provide security during evacuation operations.

1.5 MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS.

1. SAVE AND SUSTAIN LIFE.
2. PROVIDE SUFFICIENT RESOURCES TO SAFELY EVACUATE ALL CITIZENS NEEDING TRANSPORTATION OUT OF THE DANGER AREA PRIOR TO TROPICAL STORM FORCE WINDS REACHING THE COAST LINE OF LOUISIANA.
3. PROVIDE SUFFICIENT CERTIFIED PERSONNEL AND RESOURCES TO SAFELY HANDLE AND EVACUATE HOUSEHOLD PETS BEING ACCOMPANIED BY EVACUEES.
4. MAINTAIN ACCOUNTABILITY OF ALL EVACUEES AND THEIR HOUSEHOLD PETS THROUGHOUT THE EVACUATION AND RE-ENTRY PROCESS.
5. ENSURE ALL EVACUEES AND PETS ARE RETURNED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE PARISHES ONCE RE-ENTRY OPERATIONS ARE ABLE TO OCCUR.

2.0 MISSION

The joint State/Federal response organization will conduct ground and air evacuation operations for individuals requiring evacuation assistance from threatened coastal parishes in order to save and sustain life and minimize suffering.

3.0 EXECUTION

The State of Louisiana has identified the following two categories of individuals requiring evacuation assistance by ground and/or air transportation:

1. **Critical Transportation Needs (CTNs)** – Those individuals who do not have the means to self-evacuate from the potential strike zone.
2. **Tourists/Conventioneers** – Ticketed passengers and individuals who flew into the area and do not immediately have a car or return flight (means to evacuate).

The state and local plans call for the use of bus and air to evacuate CTNs out of the potential strike zone.

3.1 SENIOR LEADERS INTENT.

Upon request by the State of Louisiana, the State/Federal response agencies will ensure unity of effort by establishing a joint State/Federal UCG to coordinate disaster response activities that are consistent with the priorities set by the Governor of Louisiana.

3.2 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

State and Federal evacuation operations will utilize motor coach buses, school buses and air carrier resources to assist in evacuating Tourist/Conventioneers and CTNs should it become necessary. Depending on an approaching storm's path and the availability of (and distance to) shelters at the time of the event, any combination of these modes may be used to conduct evacuations.

Federal evacuation support measures will be taken when State, local, or Tribal authorities indicate that their resources may, or will become overwhelmed and Federal assistance is requested. At the request of the State, Federal personnel and resources will be deployed to support the air evacuation operations at MSY for individuals needing transportation assistance out of the potential impacted Southeast region (New Orleans). Once the state gives the order to evacuate State and Federal evacuation operations will begin. The support timeline for evacuation operations will be synchronized and executed based on the State's designated H-Hour timeline during the event.

To get entered into the evacuation system, evacuees will assemble at Parish Collection Points (PCP) make their way to Parish Pickup Points (PPP) designated by State and local authorities where they will be processed, entered into the state's designated tracking system (Phoenix) and placed on buses for movement to in-state or out-of-state shelters or taken by bus to MSY where they will be manifested, security screened, and placed on aircraft (DoD contracted or military aircraft) for transport to Host State Aerial Ports of Debarkation (APODs). Once the evacuees arrive at their final destination at either an in-state shelter or a host state (out-of-state) location they will go through a registration process to ensure continued tracking and then moved into a designated shelter.

Air evacuation operations for CTN's will end (last flight wheels up) at approximately H-18. Between H-18 to H-12, DoD, State and other federal support personnel (FAMS, TSA, FAA, IEM Contractors, etc.) and equipment will be extracted from MSY and flown to Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport (DFW) to await the order to return to MSY to begin re-entry operations.

Once the airfield assessment is completed and the airfield is certified safe for flight operations, DoD will redeploy the State and Federal support personnel extracted by air back to MSY to prepare for re-entry operations. Once it is determined by the State and Parish leadership that it is safe for evacuees to return, Federal activities will begin to support the movement of CTN's back to Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport (MSY).

3.3 GENERAL

The information below describes the general sequence of how transportation support to the 12 coastal Parishes for ground and air evacuation operations will be conducted.

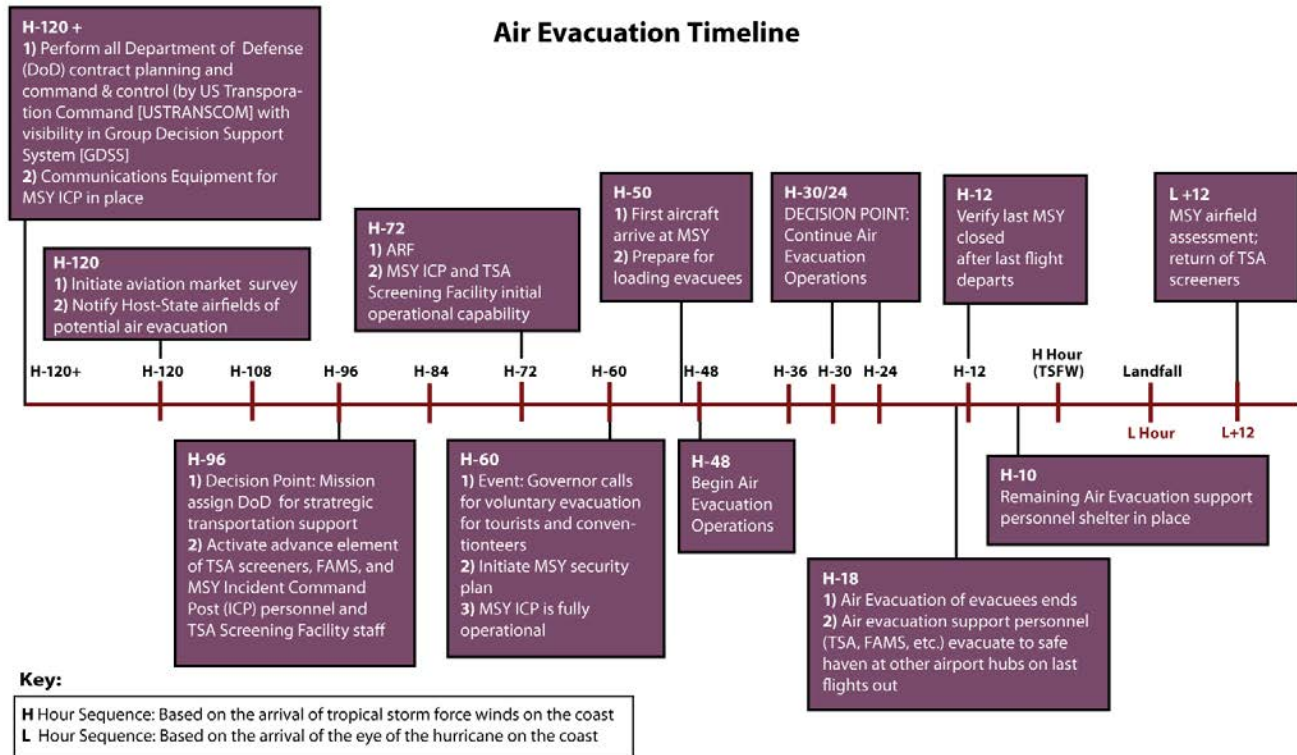
Note: The movement of the population needing state assisted transportation will be complete prior to the implementation of Contra-flow (if executed) at H-30.

3.4 ALERT/ACTIVATION. *Refer to Base OPLAN*

3.5 DEPLOYMENT

Federal agencies supporting evacuation operations will report to the Interim Operating Facility (IOF) in Baton Rouge and then forward deploy to their assigned evacuation area to begin coordination and execution of the plan for evacuation operations within 18 hours of the activation order (see Figure 1). Personnel will make all preparations for an evacuation, including any last minute duties, as assigned by GOHSEP and/or FEMA.

Figure 1: MSY Air Evacuation Timeline



3.6 GROUND TRANSPORTATION EVACUATION.

When the City of New Orleans decides to launch the City Assisted Evacuation Plan (CAEP), it will immediately stand up two processing centers: the New Orleans Arena (NOA) and the Union Passenger Terminal (UPT). The Jefferson Parish processing center is the Joseph S. Yenni Bldg.

The State of Louisiana, in coordination with the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) will move in buses from out of state to assist in this effort.

The City will also stand up two hotel staging centers (HSCs) to be announced upon activation of the CAEP. Visitors to the City will be instructed to gather at these two locations where buses will take them to Louis Armstrong International Airport (MSY). The City estimates that it could have anywhere from 5,000 to 20,000 tourists/conventioners present in the City at any given time that will require transportation assistance to evacuate.

Each parish is responsible for internal operations throughout their parish to collect the general population that needs transportation support for evacuation. The internal locations where parishes collect the general population is known as Parish Collection Points (PCPs) for the purposes of this annex. These have been designated as locations throughout the individual parishes from which residents will move by local buses to the PPPs.

3.6.1 Parish Pickup Points.

Each Parish is responsible for bringing the population to centralized locations known as Parish Pickup Points (PPPs) for pickup and transport by the State. The PPPs are for

processing and onward movement of CTNs by State buses to designated in-state or out-of-state shelters or to MSY for further evacuation by air carrier to out-of-state host sheltering locations. In the figure below is a list of the designated Parish Pickup Points used for the CAEP.

Figure 2: Parish Pickup Points

Parish	Parish Pickup Point	Address	City	State	Zip
Calcasieu	Civic Center	900 Lake Shore Dr.	Lake Charles	LA	70601
Cameron	Grand Lake Multi Purpose Bldg.	957 Hwy 384	Grand Lake	LA	70631
Cameron	Hackberry Community Center	986 Main St.	Hackberry	LA	70645
Iberia	Acadiana Regional Airport	4516 Ed LaSalle Rd	New Iberia	LA	70560
Jefferson	Joseph S. Yenni Bldg.	1211 Elmwood Park Blvd.	Jefferson	LA	70123
Jefferson	Alario Center	2000 Segnette Blvd.	Westwego	LA	70084
Lafourche	Thibodaux High School	1355 Tiger Drive	Thibodaux	LA	70301
Lafourche	Central Lafourche High School	4820 Hwy.1	Raceland	LA	70394
Lafourche	Larose Civic Center	307 East 5th St.	Larose	LA	70373
Orleans	New Orleans Arena	1501 Girod St	New Orleans	LA	70113
Orleans	Union Passenger Terminal (UPT)	1001 Loyola Ave	New Orleans	LA	70113
Plaquemines	Belle Chasse Auditorium	8398 Hwy 23	Belle Chasse	LA	70037
St. Bernard	DRC (Old Wal-Mart Bldg)	8101 W. Judge Perez Hwy.	Chalmette	LA	70043
St. Mary	Morgan City Junior High School	911 Marguerite Street	Morgan City	LA	70380
St. Mary	Franklin High School	1401 Cynthia St	Franklin	LA	70538
St. Tammany	Academy Shopping Center	I-12/ Airport Road Shopping Center	Slidell	LA	70460
Terrebonne	Houma Terrebonne Civic Center	346 Civic Center Blvd.	Houma	LA	70360
Vermilion	North Vermilion High School	11609 Louisiana Hwy 699	Maurice	LA	70555
Vermilion	Abbeville General Hospital	118 North Hospital Dr	Abbeville	LA	70510

3.6.2 IN-STATE SHELTERING

State-run “mega-shelters” are pre-identified, generally located in Northern Louisiana with a capacity of approximately 10,000 CTN evacuees. Approximately 222 coach buses (planning factor of 45 passengers per bus) will be necessary to move CTN evacuees to in-state shelter locations.

3.6.3 OUT-OF STATE SHELTERING

For the 2015 hurricane season, the following are bus operational plans for specific destinations where CTN Host State sheltering have been coordinated:

Arkansas (4,000 evacuee capacity)

Sheltering for 4,000 CTN evacuees has been found in the State of Arkansas. Given the distances between the Louisiana coastal parishes and Arkansas shelters, the use of a bus transfer facility in northern Louisiana will be required. Approximately 90 coach buses (planning factor of 45 passengers per bus) will be necessary to move CTN evacuees. An additional number of buses or drivers will be necessary to complete the final movement.

Texas (10,000 evacuee capacity)

Sheltering for 10,000 CTN evacuees has been found in the State of Texas. Given the distances between the Louisiana coastal parishes and the Dallas/Fort Worth shelters, the use of a bus transfer facility in northern Louisiana will be required. Approximately 222 coach buses (planning factor of 45 passengers per bus) will be necessary to move CTN evacuees. An additional number of buses or drivers will be necessary to complete the final movement.

Georgia (3,000 evacuee capacity)

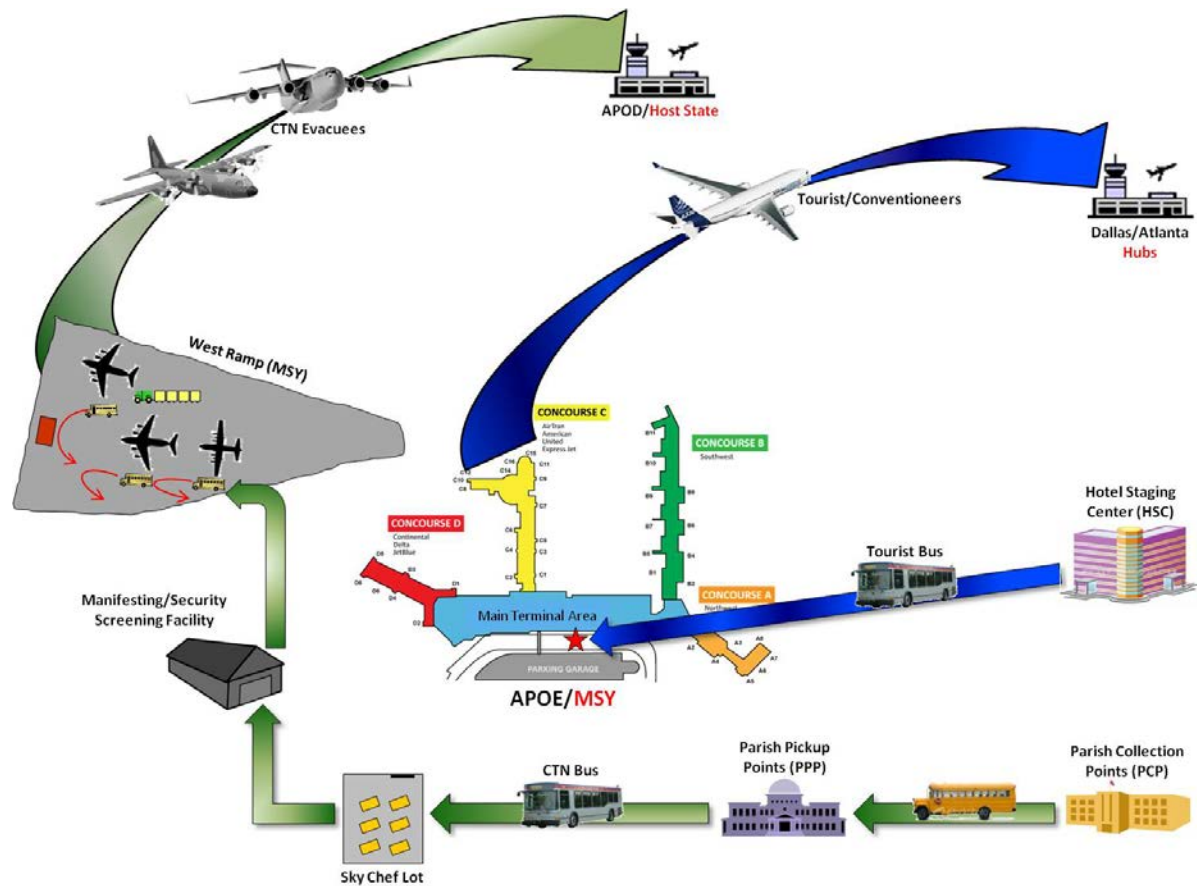
Sheltering for 3,000 CTN evacuees has been found in the State of Georgia. Given the distances between the Louisiana coastal parishes and the Atlanta shelters, the use of a bus transfer facility in Mississippi will be required. Approximately 112 coach buses (planning factor of 45 passengers per bus) will be necessary to move CTN evacuees. An additional number of buses or drivers will be necessary to complete the final movement.

3.7 AIR TRANSPORTATION EVACUATION.

The state has identified only one location (New Orleans) requiring air evacuation of those citizens who do not have transportation to self evacuate (CTNs) or tourist/conventioners who have an airline ticket. Louis Armstrong International Airport (MSY) is the designated Aerial Port of Embarkation (APOE) for the New Orleans area.

Air evacuation operations of up to 10,000 CTNs from the incident area will be conducted by federally-contracted commercial aircraft, other Federal agency aircraft, or DoD military aircraft. These aircraft will move CTN evacuees from MSY to host state airports. The operational window will be 30 hours, starting at H-48 and ending at H-18 in advance (depending upon the situation) of tropical storm force winds reaching the coast of Louisiana. GOHSEP and FEMA Region 6 are the lead state/federal agencies responsible for coordinating and planning the execution of air evacuation operations from the New Orleans area using MSY as the Aerial Port of Embarkation (APOE).

Figure 3: Air Evacuation Concept of Operations



3.7.1 TOURIST/CONVENTIONEERS

MSY will conduct the simultaneous evacuation of an expected surge of ticketed passengers (including tourists). The airline industry has pledged, at the highest levels, to fly all ticketed passengers out of MSY in the event of a required evacuation. This will be conducted by adding additional aircraft to the current flight schedule and/or aircraft with greater passenger capacity.

When tourist/conventioners arrive at the Hotel Staging Centers (HSCs), they will be loaded onto buses that will transport them to the Main Terminal Area at MSY. When buses are full, they will depart from the hotels on designated routes to MSY. I-10 will be the primary route utilized to access MSY. If I-10 becomes too congested, alternative routes include Earhart Blvd, Airline Highway, and Claiborne Avenue/Jefferson Highway.

Once the buses arrive at MSY the passengers will disembark at the main terminal area (see figure 3) and proceed to their air carrier ticket counter for processing. Passengers will then move through the TSA security screening at their departure terminal.

3.7.2 CTNs

If requested by the state, FEMA will request through an MA that DoD provide airlift support using military airlift and/or contracted commercial air carriers. FEMA R6 will also request FEMA HQ activate the ground support contract for personnel to conduct ground operations at the West Ramp of MSY. **FEMA Region 6 and its Federal**

partners must be prepared to evacuate up to 10,000 evacuees by air from Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport (MSY) over a 30 hour period of time starting at H-48. The following outlines the sequence of events for MSY air evacuation operations.

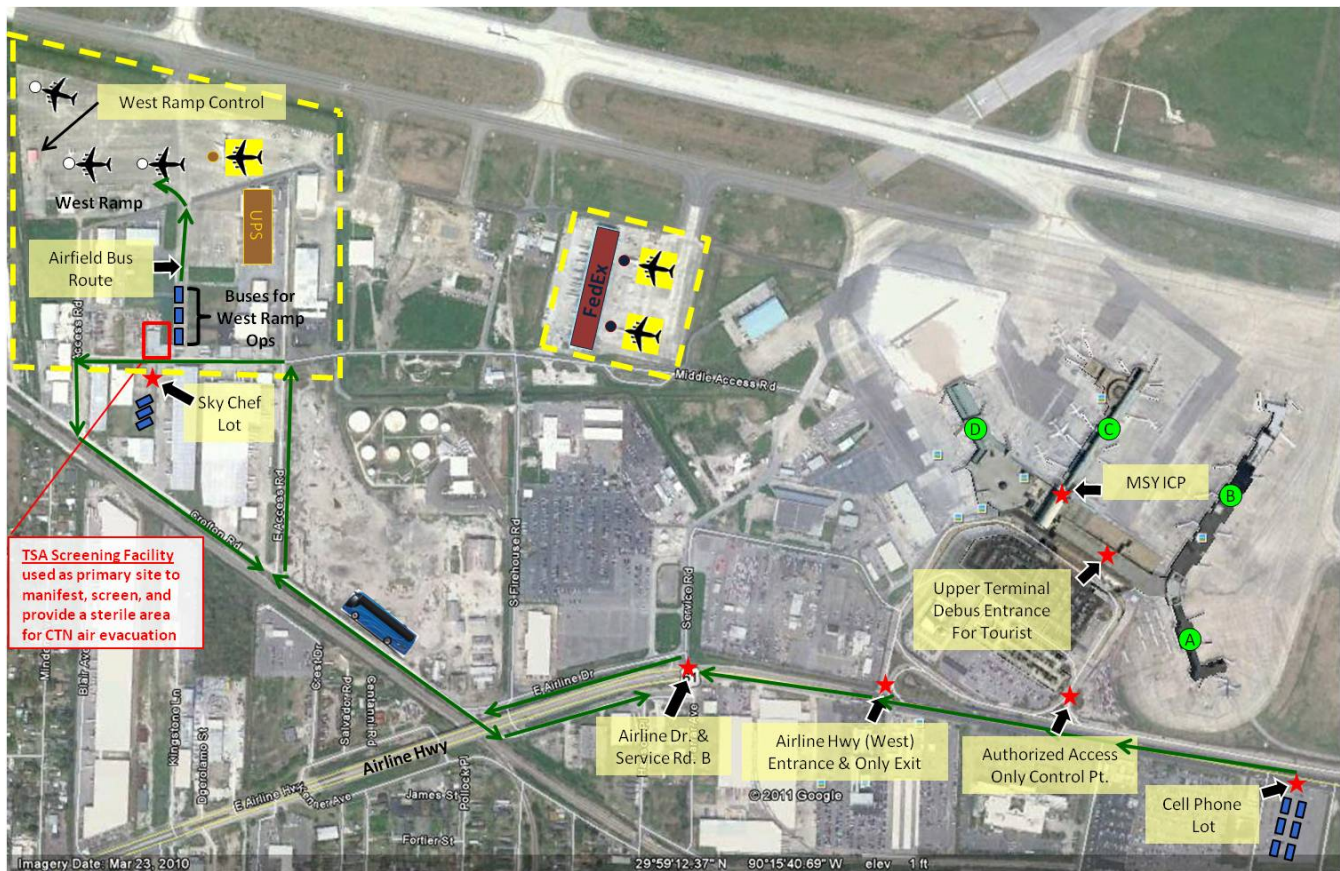
3.7.2.1 GROUND TRANSPORTATION MOVEMENT TO MSY.

1. The State and/or Parishes will use two types of bus conveyance to move CTNs to MSY, Parish school buses and/or Metro (RTA) buses.
2. When buses arrive at the Sky Chef parking lot (across from the screening facility) at MSY from the PPPs passengers will await call forward instructions, disembark and proceed to the manifesting station.
3. The CTNs will be met at the Sky Chef Lot by Chalk Guides and a Chalk Leader. These individuals will assist the CTNs through the entire screening, manifesting and loading process at West Ramp and remain with their chalk until the chalk departs on the aircraft.

3.7.2.2 PROCESSING AT TSA SCREENING FACILITY

1. The State of Louisiana DCFS will perform passenger manifesting duties.
2. CTNs will arrive at MSY from the PPPs pre-registered in the Phoenix system.
3. CTNs will have identifying wrist bands and bags will also be tagged.
4. DCFS will manifest CTNs based on their wrist bands and the information entered into Phoenix.
5. The correct number of people will be manifested for each aircraft mission.
6. After manifesting, CTNs and bags will process through TSA security screening and placed in a sterile holding area.
7. Evacuees will then be loaded onto shuttle buses on the secure side (sterile area) of the airfield and transported to their designated aircraft at West Ramp.
8. Manifests will include the number of evacuees and the tail number of the aircraft. DCFS will keep a copy, FEMA will receive a copy, and one copy will go to the aircrew aboard the aircraft. The DCFS will utilize any individual registration information that they may be independently collecting. At the very least, manifesting will include each passenger's full legal name.

Figure 4: MSY Reference Map and Bus Routing



3.7.2.3 OPERATIONS AT WEST RAMP

1. Based upon initial planning considerations and data acquired from a May 2009 airflow model conducted by IEM, a total of 66 missions would be necessary to move 10,000 passengers. During execution, the available mix of wide- and narrow-body aircraft will determine actual sortie numbers to move 10,000 passengers.
2. The West Ramp has a parking and working maximum on ground (MOG) of three aircraft with winglets. This number may increase to a parking MOG of four aircraft once the United Parcel Service (UPS) aircraft depart MSY and their ground equipment is stowed. (see figure 5 below)
3. First aircraft planned arrival is at H-50. First aircraft wheels up departing for Host State airports at H-48 with continuous operations up to H-18.
4. *Aircraft Inbound:* West Ramp Control. IEM personnel in coordination with MSY tower and ground control personnel will determine parking spots for inbound aircraft.
5. The MSY ICP will inform the TSA Screening Facility (evacuee staging area) to release a specified number of passengers based on incoming aircraft's available seats.
6. *Aircraft Arrival:* Passengers and baggage loading will require one hour for narrow-body aircraft and 1.5 hours for wide-body aircraft.

7. Aircraft will not delay takeoff for loading of baggage. Any baggage that cannot be loaded will be flown on a later mission. Any baggage that is left behind at the termination of operations will be put into a storage area.
8. Aircraft will not normally be serviced (e.g., on-loading fuel and lavatory servicing) at MSY. Refueling requirements must be previously coordinated.

Figure 5: West Ramp / Shuttle Bus Route

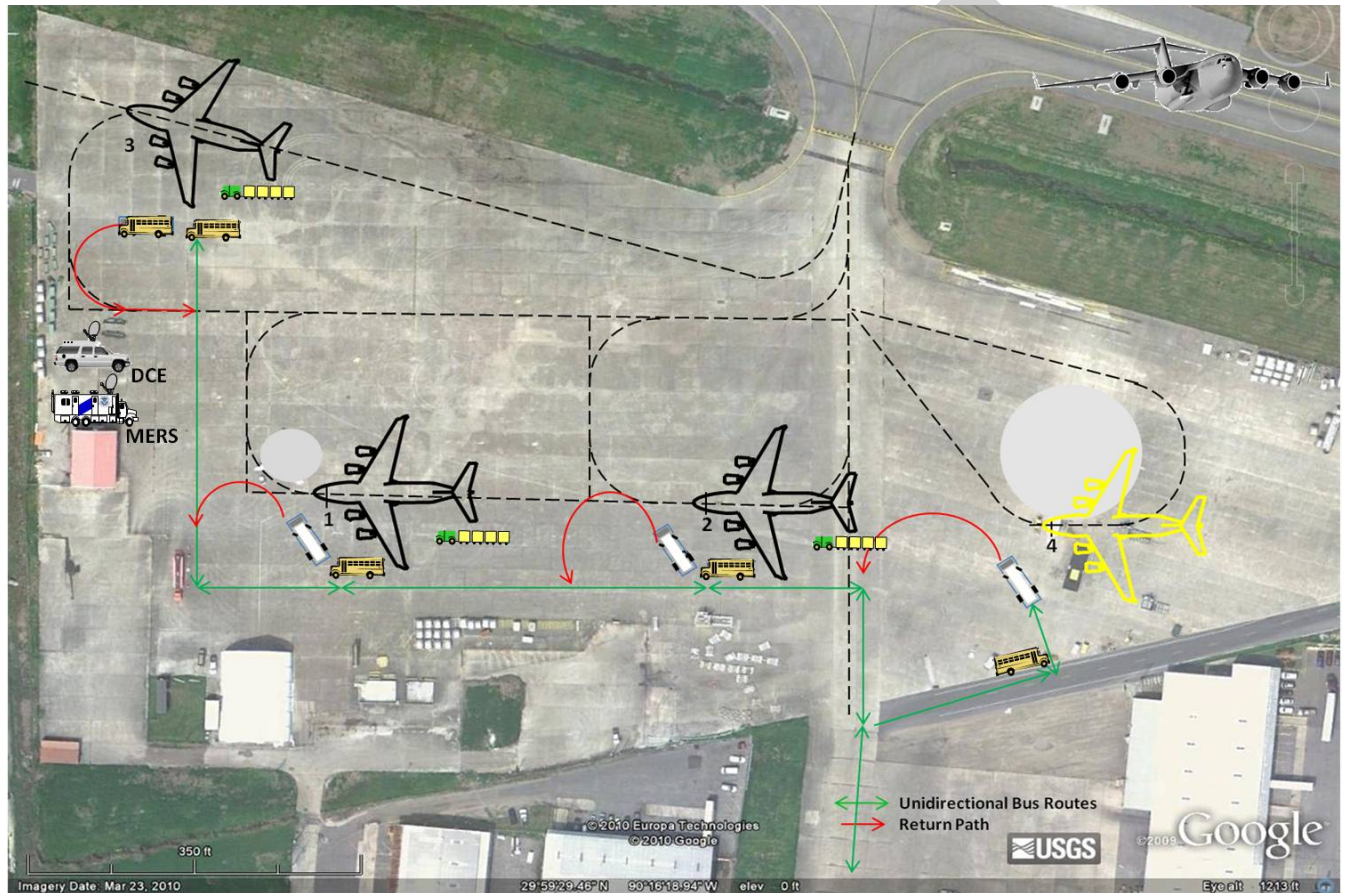


Table 1: Aircraft Seat Capacities

Aircraft Category	Aircraft Type	Seats on Board
Narrow-Body Aircraft	Airbus A-318/319	100 – 140
	A-320/321	140 – 200
	Boeing B-727	150 – 190
	B-737	110 – 215
	B-757	200 – 280
	McDonnell Douglas DC-9	80 – 90
	MD-80/90	150 – 170
	USMS MD-80	140 + 10 for support personnel
	Military C-9	30 – 60
	Military C-40	121
	Military C-130	60 – 92
	Military KC-135	57
Wide-Body Aircraft	Airbus A-300/310	230 – 300
	A-330/340	260 – 420
	Boeing B-747	360 – 520
	B-767	180 – 375
	B-777	300 – 550
	McDonnell Douglas DC-10	250 – 380
	MD-11	285 – 410
	Military C-5	73
	Military KC-10	72
	Military C-17	102

3.7.3 EVACUATIONS OF SUPPORT PERSONNEL

General population evacuation will end at approximately H-18. Between H-18 to H-12, DoD, State and other Federal (FAMS, TSA, FAA, etc.) support personnel and equipment will be extracted from MSY and flown to DFW to await the order to return to MSY after the storm passes. Once the airfield is certified safe for flight operations, DoD will be tasked to redeploy the State and Federal support personnel extracted by air back into New Orleans (MSY).

3.7.4 HOST STATE AERIAL PORTS OF DEBARKATION (APODs)

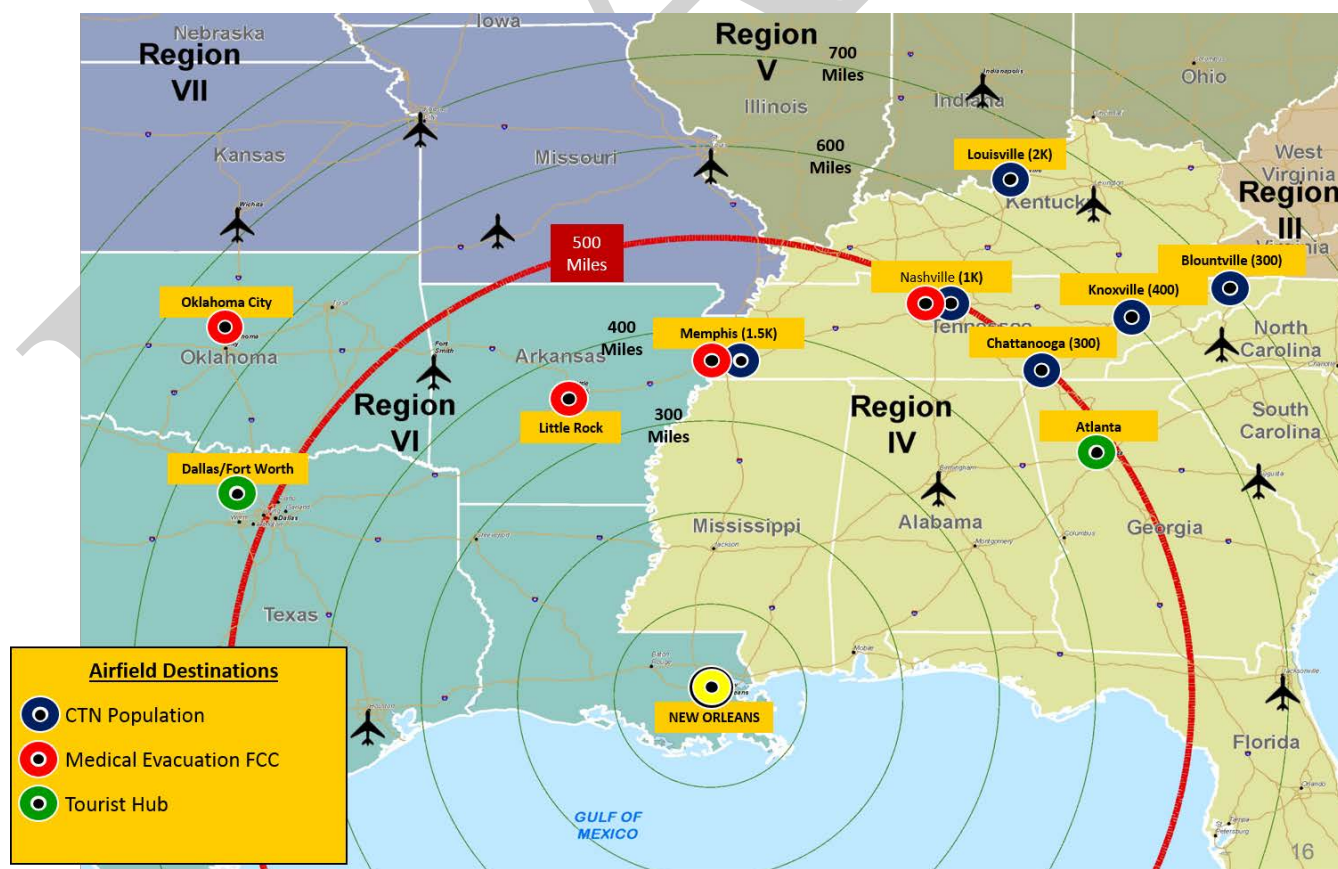
For planning purposes, evacuation airports within host states are potentially available to accept CTNs. The states of Tennessee and Kentucky are presently the only planned host state sheltering option for the 2015 hurricane season. Table 2 lists the city, state, airport, and the sheltering capacity for each of the host state airports. (Final details for additional host state sheltering is being worked by Louisiana, potential host states, and FEMA Region 6).

Table 2: Host State Evacuation Airports

City, State	Airport / ICAO	Evacuee Numbers
Memphis, TN	Memphis (MEM)	1,500 CTNs
Nashville, TN	Nashville (BNA)	1,000 CTNs
Knoxville, TN	McGhee Tyson Airport (TYS)	400 CTNs
Chattanooga, TN	Chattanooga Metropolitan (CHA)	300 CTNs
Blountville, TN	Tri-Cities Regional (TRI)	300 CTNs
Louisville, KY	Louisville International Airport (SDF)	2,000 CTNs

Reception and transportation to the Host State shelters will be coordinated and executed by the host state, as appropriate. This will include the final shelter destination.

Figure 6: Evacuation APOD Destinations



3.8 KEY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

Mass evacuation support will require the coordination and cooperation of many different Parish, State, and Federal agencies.

1. Parish Agencies

- a. New Orleans Office of Homeland Security and Public Safety
 - Maintain visibility on visitor population levels during hurricane season and adjust planning estimates/assumptions accordingly.
- b. New Orleans Fire Department (NOFD)
 - Provide fire and EMS support to MSY for CTN air evacuation operations.
- c. Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office (JPSO)
 - Provide Police Officers for security inside and outside the TSA Screening Facility.
 - Provide Police Officers to escort shuttle buses to and from the airport.
 - Provide Police Officers to control access in and out of the airport.
- d. New Orleans Regional Transit Authority (NORTA) (buses)
 - Provide air conditioned buses to transport CTNs from PPP to TSA Screening Facility at MSY.

2. State Agencies

- a. Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP)
 - Deploy a state lead coordinator to the ICP to oversee state operations.
 - Deploy Host State LNO teams to each Host State EOC.
- b. Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD)
 - Coordinate with Jefferson and Orleans Parishes for school buses and/or State-chartered motor coaches to transport CTNs from PPPs to MSY.
 - Provide motor coach buses or air conditioned school buses to shuttle evacuees from the TSA Screening Facility to the aircraft at West Ramp.
- c. Department of Family and Child Services (DFCS)
 - Provide personnel to conduct passenger manifesting duties at the PPP (UPT) and TSA Screening Facility.
 - Prepare manifest based on their wrist bands and the information entered into the Phoenix system.

3. Department of Homeland Security Agencies

- a. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):
 - Deploy a federal lead coordinator to the ICP to oversee federal operations.
 - Issue an MA for air evacuation support to the Federal agencies (TSA, FAA, FAMS, and DoD) and other Federal agencies as required no later than H-96.
 - Responsible for coordination of tactical actions of the air evacuation operations and the TSA Screening Facility at MSY.

- If required, ensure contracts are in place or coordination is conducted with airlines and/or DoD (as directed by the MA) to provide equipment support to ground operations.
- Ensure contracts are in place for baggage handling operations and to load bags onto baggage tugs after TSA screening is complete (e.g. stair trucks, baggage conveyors, baggage carts).
- Ensure contracts are in place for operating baggage tugs and shuttle buses from screening facility to aircraft.
- Provide logistical support (meals, water, toilet facilities, etc.) to the screening facility.
- Provide personnel to track and document expenses generated during the event.

b. Transportation Security Administration (TSA):

- Through ESFs 1 and 13, assists State, Federal, local and Tribal, planners to assess and validate multimodal transportation security needs for mass evacuation.
- Assists airport operators in the development of airport security plans; provide regulatory oversight; and coordinate Federal aviation security activities.
- Notifies airport operators and transportation stakeholders of threats to the transportation sector.
- Provide appropriate resources to screen evacuees and their baggage at MSY to ensure aviation security is not compromised during evacuation operations.
- Provide personnel to screen passengers, X-ray carry-on items and if necessary wand and pat-down passengers, hand search carry-on items, and detain passengers.
- Provide LNO to participate in Air Coordination Group (ACG) at LTR, Baton Rouge.

c. Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS):

- Assist with security inside and outside the TSA Screening Facility.
- Provide appropriate number of Federal Air Marshalls (FAM) to support evacuation operations at MSY.
- Deploy on commercial flights to provide protection to air passengers and crew.
- If requested, provide aircraft to assist in evacuation operations.

4. Department of Defense

a. Defense Coordinating Element (DCE):

- The DCO/DCE at H-120 will request that USTRANSCOM conduct an aviation market survey of DoD contracted air carriers to determine asset availability for executing air evacuation operations.
- Request a CRE team to C2 ground support operations on west ramp at MSY.
- Provide an Air Force Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO) for Incident Command Post (ICP) support at MSY.

b. United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM):

- Provide DoD contracted commercial aircraft and/or military aircraft to support air evacuation operations.

- Provide Liaison Officers (LNOs) for ICP support to provide in-transit visibility of aircraft using the Global Decision Support System (GDSS) and/or the Single Mobility System (SMS) transportation tracking systems.
- Provide MSY ICP staff with aircraft schedule, updates, and status as required.

5. Federal Aviation Administration

- Provide Liaison Officer (LNO) for ICP support
- Will manage the National Airspace System before, during, and after a major incident, to plan and carry out any evacuations using aircraft.

6. Contractors

a. Innovative Emergency Management (IEM):

- Provide an LNO for support in the Incident Command Post.
- Provide necessary ground support services at West Ramp for CTN air evacuation operations.
- Provide baggage handlers to support TSA Screening Facility and West Ramp aircraft loading operations.
- Pre-position ground handling equipment (e.g., tow bars, aircraft tugs, baggage belts, and air stairs) at the departure airport (MSY).

b. Transportation Management Services (TMS):

- Provide an LNO to support the Incident Command Post at MSY.
- Provide an LNO to support operations in Orleans Parish at the Union Passenger Terminal (UPT), 1001 Loyola Ave, New Orleans, LA 70113.
- Provide an LNO to support operations in Jefferson Parish at the Joseph S. Yenni building, 1211 Elmwood Park Blvd., Jefferson, LA 70123.
- Provide staff to support the Bus Staging Area (Sky Chef Lot) at the TSA Screening Facility.
- Provide staff to support shuttle bus operations from TSA Screening Facility (Sterile Area) to West Ramp.

3.9 CRITICAL INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS (CIR)

1. When a decision to evacuate is made and where in the H-Hour sequence.
2. Federal assistance with air evacuation is requested by the state.
3. Location of the APOE(s) the state is planning to activate for Host-state evacuation and sheltering.
4. Estimated number (if known) of evacuees for market survey request to USTRANSCOM.
5. Major change to Federal capabilities that would adversely affect the safe evacuation of all citizens requiring transportation assistance away from the path of the storm.

4.0 ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES

4.1 WEST RAMP PLANNING FACTORS

IEM will provide the ramp services required to load CTNs and their baggage on evacuation aircraft. The following are the planning factors for air transportation assets:

1. Aircraft Parking MOG: 3 Aircraft
2. Aircraft Working MOG: 3 Aircraft
3. Baggage processing capacity (airport business/non-business hours): 1,800/600 bags per hour.
4. Passenger processing capacity is limited by baggage processing. The TSA planning factor is one bag per evacuee and one carry on.
5. Aircraft parking spots will be in power-in/power-out positions.

4.2 WEST RAMP EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. Four wide-body high lift stairs capable of loading MD-11/L-1011 aircraft.
2. Four narrow-body air stairs capable of loading B-737/727/757/A-320 aircraft.
3. Eight baggage conveyors—allow two per working MOG. (Four should be capable of high lift.)
4. Ability to transport baggage from TSA screening facility to aircraft loading points.
5. Aircraft loading points are not associated with working MOG because baggage can be pre-positioned before aircraft arrives at determined parking spot.

4.3 LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR MSY OPERATIONS

1. At H-84, air evacuation logistical support will begin distributing equipment to the ICP, TSA Screening Facility and West Ramp. The CONEX's include all supplies necessary (e.g., desks and office supplies) to set up for CTN air evacuation operations. The support CONEX's will also include 30 wheelchairs and 600 folding chairs for CTNs. Additionally, 20-30 portable toilets, 20 hand washing stations, 10-15 generator light sets, and one dumpster will be provided by local contracts.
2. An additional two trailers; (1x) Meals, and (1x) water will be pre-staged prior to H-72.
3. These supplies are intended for use by tourists/conventioners and/or airport staff members who may be present in the airport after food vendors cease operations.

4.4 ORGANIZATIONAL SERVICE SUPPORT

Airport food and water may be limited. State and Federal organizations responding to the incident must be self-sufficient, bringing cots, food, and water to last for the duration of the operation. An inactive terminal may be designated for use as an open air billeting area. Shower facilities may not be available.

4.5 EVACUEE SERVICE SUPPORT

1. Evacuees will be arriving at the MSY TSA Screening Facility from the PPPs in Orleans and Jefferson Parishes. The State of Louisiana and FEMA will provide limited refreshments on long haul buses, but not on shuttle buses going from the PPPs to the TSA Screening Facility at MSY.
2. The evacuee staging area at the TSA Screening Facility will have portable toilets and a hand washing area available. No in-flight services will be planned (e.g., snacks and sodas) aboard the aircraft.

4.6 MEDICAL SUPPORT

1. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) support at MSY is ordinarily provided by the New Orleans Fire Department (NOFD). In the event of an air evacuation, Jefferson Parish will station three ambulances at the airport to augment the existing medical capability provided

by NOFD. The East Jefferson Hospital Ambulance Service and the St. Charles Parish EMS will serve as backup to NOFD and East Jefferson Hospital Ambulance Service.

2. NOFD Engine 46 (E46) is assigned to the Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport. The manpower is divided into three platoons, each with 12 positions. A platoon works 24 hours on duty and then is off for 48 hours. Minimum manning is 10. The majority of personnel assigned to E46 are nationally registered Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs). The medical unit responds to EMS calls primarily on airport property, but it does not provide transport. Transportation is provided by EMS providers who function as mutual aid to the airport. If transport is needed, AVCOM contacts East Jefferson General Hospital Ambulance Service first. If they do not have an available unit, Saint Charles Parish's EMS is then called.

East Jefferson General Hospital Ambulance Service
4200 Houma Blvd
Metairie, LA 70006
(504) 454-4444

Saint Charles Parish Point of Contact:
Allan O'Keefe, Interim Chief
Cell: (504) 319-7424
Work: (504) 465-1355
E-mail: allano@flyMSY.com

APPENDIX 1: DFW Responder Evacuation Operations

1.0 SITUATION

1.1 Purpose. Evacuate, house, and repatriate Federal Responders from MSY during hurricane response operations

1.2 Background. See Base Document

1.3 Critical Assumptions.

1. The state requests general population evacuation operations
2. DFW is available for APOD/APOE operations

1.4 Mission Essential Task (Objectives)

1. Successfully evaluate all federal responders in accordance with established timeline.
2. Conduct lodging operations for federal responders returning to New Orleans to open MSY
3. Maintain 100% accountability of all federal responders throughout the operation
4. Redeploy all federal responders as required to reopen MSY.

2.0 MISSION

Establish Incident Command Post at DFW to safely control/coordinate the evacuation and repatriation of federal responders from MSY to the DFW area during a hurricane response in Louisiana.

3.0 EXECUTION

3.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Upon activation of the GENPOP evacuation mission the DFW ICP Team will activate and deploy to DFW NLT H-24 and establish the ICP NLT H-20. The team will occupy the DFW EOC with 1 Ops staff per shift and a DCE (DOD) POC, two log specialist manning the parking area, and a Lodging POC at the primary billeting facility. For each aircraft arriving (H-17) with Fed Responders the DOD POC will collect a copy of the A/C manifest. Agency POCs will in turn declare the numbers of responders that will return to reopen MSY and need lodging. Those staff members that are no longer needed will be released to return to their home station. The Log Team will provide bus transportation to both the designated hotel for billeting and the main terminal for OFA retuning to home station. A designated POC per supported agencies will provide a daily accountability for their agency until redeployment to MSY. When the last A/C arrives at DFW and all responders are accounted for/housed the ICP team will go cold (- the Billeting POC). At H+24-48 the team will stand back up and begin the reentry process for the fed responders via air to reopen MSY.

3.2 H-HOUR TIMELINE

- H-24: DFW reception operations activated
- H-20: All DFW resources in place
- H-18: First A/C wheels up from MSY with Responders
- H-17: First A/C in bound to DFW APOE
- H-TBD: Last A/C lands with final Responders from MSY
- H+24-48 Responders return to MSY via DoD A/C

3.3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.3.1 FEMA

a. Taskforce Leader

- Establish ICP at the DFW EOC with appropriate staff as needed
- Establish and maintain communication with RRCC and MSY ICP

b. Logistics

- Transportation. Contract for and control transportation needed for the DFW ICP operation
- Lodging. Contract and control lodging for evacuated Federal Responders in the DFW area. Coordinate with OFA POCs for daily accountability report and provide to RRCC and JFO daily by 0800

3.3.2 DOD

Provide two LNOs at the DFW ICP with the capability to provide information on A/C operations and manifest information.

3.3.3 TSA

Provide an LNO at the DFW ICP to assist with the coordination of MSY TSA staff evacuation and repatriation operations.

3.3.4 FAA

Provide an LNO at the DFW ICP to assist with the coordination of MSY FAA staff evacuation and repatriation operations.

3.3.5 FAM

Provide an LNO at the DFW ICP to assist with the coordination of MSY FAM staff evacuation and repatriation operations.

3.4 KEY LOCATIONS

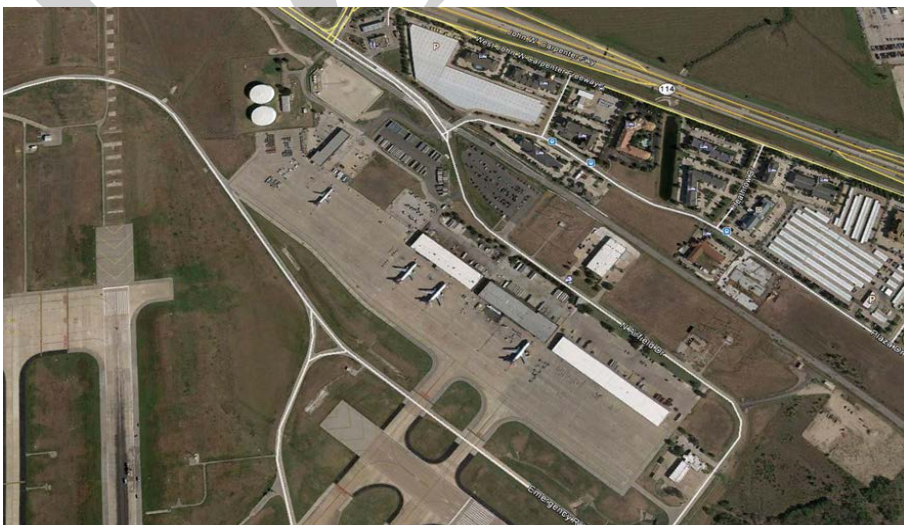
DFW ICP



DFW APOD Location (Primary)



DFW APOD Location (Alternate)



Annex H: Medical Patient Evacuation

1.0 GENERAL

In the event of an emergency or major disaster, the State of Louisiana may request Federal assistance for medical evacuation. The resulting Presidential declaration of an emergency or a major disaster triggers a series of actions coordinated with the state by FEMA, which may include the activation of the NDMS, through the National Response Framework.

The Federal response must be rapid, flexible, adaptable, and scalable to support the needs of the State, local, and Tribal communities and meet the needs of hospital patient populations. To accomplish these activities, it will take a coordinated, whole community approach to support medical evacuation operations.

1.1 PURPOSE

This annex to the 2016 Region 6 / Louisiana Hurricane OPLAN addresses the coordinated Local, State and Federal preparedness, response, and execution of hospital evacuation support operations to Louisiana threatened by severe impacts of a potential tropical storm or hurricane.

It establishes a coordinated concept of operations for Federal support to State, local and Tribal authorities to evacuate patients needing transportation assistance when their resources become overwhelmed or that extends beyond their scope and capabilities.

1.2 BACKGROUND

Patient movement is defined as the process of transporting sick, injured, or wounded persons within a given population. Additionally, those with special medical needs in the community will also require patient movement to an appropriate level of care.

The patient movement process is divided into five functional areas: patient evacuation, medical regulating, en-route care, patient tracking/in-transit visibility and patient re-entry. It can be accomplished with various modalities to include ground – EMS, ground – para-transit, surface-marine, rotary-wing and fixed-wing. Federal support may be provided in any of these areas when requested. Patient movement includes return to state or “final disposition,” tracking of patients, integrating movement, and tracking with general population movement and tracking. Patient movement can begin at healthcare facilities or in the field at the point of injury including home-based patients.

Movement should be as short as possible to accomplish the continuum of care or removal from greater direct threat. In addition to the acute care facilities, ESF 8 is also responsible for movement and associated care of those residents in long-term care and similar facilities. “En route care” includes the necessary medical interventions during the whole continuum of patient movement. The movement process should be as short as possible to remove patients from direct threat and to minimize the negative effects of moving fragile patients.

1.3 GOALS

1. Deliver quality medical care to patient evacuees of – and responders to – a tropical storm or hurricane event threatening Louisiana.
2. Provide state of the art medical care under any condition at a disaster site, in transit from the impacted area, and into participating definite care facilities.
3. Ensure that all Federal capabilities are available to fully support State, local, and Tribal governments in a timely, effective, consistent, and coordinated manner, and meet their own unique statutory and jurisdictional requirements, as needed.

1.4 CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS

Assumptions for this annex include, but are not limited to:

1. Decision to evacuate will be made in a timely manner to allow execution of the state's Medical Institution Evacuation Plan (MIEP).
2. State, local and Tribal governments have primary responsibility for the safe evacuation of their special medical needs patients. The federal government must be prepared to support shortfalls by providing resources and expertise when requested by the State.
3. Federal evacuation measures will be taken when State, local and Tribal authorities indicate that their resources may or have become overwhelmed and the Governor or Tribal officials have requested Federal assistance.
4. All resources and locations identified in the plan will be available when requested.
5. There will be a gap in numbers of patients able to be moved if assets and resources are restricted by other National events or other state requests for the same resources.
6. State ESF 8 will manage the transportation of medically fragile evacuees from healthcare facilities (Hospitals, Nursing homes, or home of residences) to collection/staging points of embarkation.
7. Patient evacuation will require significant transportation coordination and air resources that will be provided by DoD from the United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) and FEMA/American Medical Response (AMR).
8. Medical personnel and aircraft will transport patients to pre-designated NDMS/FCC aerial ports of debarkation (APOD).
9. The hospitals and State ESF 8 will provide comprehensive data which will include the types, numbers and locations of patients that require movement.
10. The State will ensure in-transit visibility (tracking patient movement) from the point of injury, illness or hospitalization, to the initial entry point (AMP) for Federal support.
11. The State will provide detailed plans as to how they intend to coordinate intra-state movement potentially to include those portions of the moves executed within the Federal system – this includes movement on National Guard assets that are still on State Active Duty (SAD) and under the control of the Governor (SAD or Title 32 Federally funded) as their airframes are not regulated at this time through the Theater Patient Movement Requirements Center (TPMRC).
12. When DoD/NGB assets (Title 10 and/or National Guard) are utilized to transport patients by air, they will be tracked by the TPMRC.
13. TPMRC will assign Critical Care Air Transport Teams (CCATT) to manage those patients once on board the aircraft needing critical care while in-flight.
14. Individuals with special medical needs will take responsibility to plan for self-evacuate/arrange for evacuation as a first choice and maintain a supply kit with appropriate documentation, medicines, etc., whenever possible.

15. Hospitals and nursing homes have developed and maintain valid evacuation plans.
16. In a large-scale event, it is likely that local medical evacuation will be overwhelmed by competing calls from State, Tribal, and possibly Federal health care systems.
17. Federal medical evacuation efforts will generally support the evacuation of special medical needs populations (including those with medical equipment and a medical/non-medical attendant) needing transportation assistance.
18. The patient's destination will be pre-determined and will typically be located at a Federal Coordination Center (FCC) that is pre-established or identified and activated based on the location of the event.
19. The FCC within the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), if activated, will provide a patient reception area at the receiving airhead and in-transit visibility from the airhead to the destination facility (e.g., NDMS hospital).
20. Private hospitals that have contracted for private air and ground ambulance assets will execute their plans without State and/or Federal assistance.
21. Non-medical attendants and service animals may be accompanying transported patients.

1.5 MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS (OBJECTIVES)

1. SAVE AND SUSTAIN LIFE.
2. DEPLOY STATE AND FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL TO PROVIDE DISASTER ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF LOCAL AND TRIBAL ESF 8 MEDICAL EVACUATION OPERATIONS.
3. SAFELY EVACUATE PATIENTS WHO CANNOT BE CARED FOR IN THE DISASTER AREA NEEDING TRANSPORTATION OUT OF THE DANGER AREA PRIOR TO TROPICAL STORM FORCE WINDS REACHING THE COAST LINE OF LOUISIANA.
4. MAINTAIN ACCOUNTABILITY OF ALL MEDICAL EVACUEES THROUGHOUT THE EVACUATION PROCESS.
5. ENSURE ALL MEDICAL EVACUEES ARE RETURNED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE PARISHES ONCE RE-ENTRY OPERATIONS ARE ABLE TO OCCUR.

2.0 MISSION

The joint State/Federal response organizations will conduct ground and aero-medical evacuation (AE) operations for individuals requiring assistance from a specific hospital in coastal parishes threatened by a storm in order to save and sustain life and minimize suffering.

3.0 EXECUTION

3.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Medical institutions, including hospitals and nursing homes, will decide whether to evacuate, shelter in place (SIP), or a combination of both. In the event that hospitals and other types of health care facilities request assistance for evacuation and State and Federal assets are required, the facilities will notify their respective Designated Regional Coordinator (DRC) and submit a Patient Movement Request (PMR) form. The PMR is processed through ESF-8 at the state EOC and then forwarded to either DoD and/or FEMA/AMR for mission assignment.

Upon first alert of circumstances that could necessitate hospital evacuations, the NDMS will initiate a nationwide bed count within NDMS hospitals. Patients are assigned to participating NDMS hospitals by the local Veterans Administration (VA) or DoD Federal Coordination Centers (FCC).

The evacuating patients are transported from the medical institution by ambulance, Para-transit, or air ambulance to the APOE/AMP approximately 1-2 hours prior to arrival of aircraft. Once patients arrive at the APOE/AMP, NDMS partners will have medical assets in place to receive and care for the patients until they are loaded on the designated aircraft.

The patients are then flown to an Aerial Port of Debarkation (APOD) normally located at or near the designated FCC (see Tab 4). Patients are off-loaded, triaged and staged pending further regulating and ground transport to a local definitive care hospital; medical special needs shelter, or long term healthcare facility.

Once authorities have determined the originating home of record is safe for re-entry, evacuees will be allowed to return. For those placed in medical special needs shelters, or healthcare facilities (i.e., hospitals, mental health facilities, assisted living facilities, rehabilitation facilities, or nursing homes), it will become necessary to arrange transportation back to their home of record or original facility. Some of the patients or special medical needs evacuees may not be medically/cleared for immediate return travel.

Transportation to home of record may be through a variety of transport modes (e.g., air, and ground), which will be coordinated by/with appropriate State, local and Tribal representatives/authorities. When requested, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)/ESF 8 will assist with re-entry/repatriation of medically fragile evacuees.

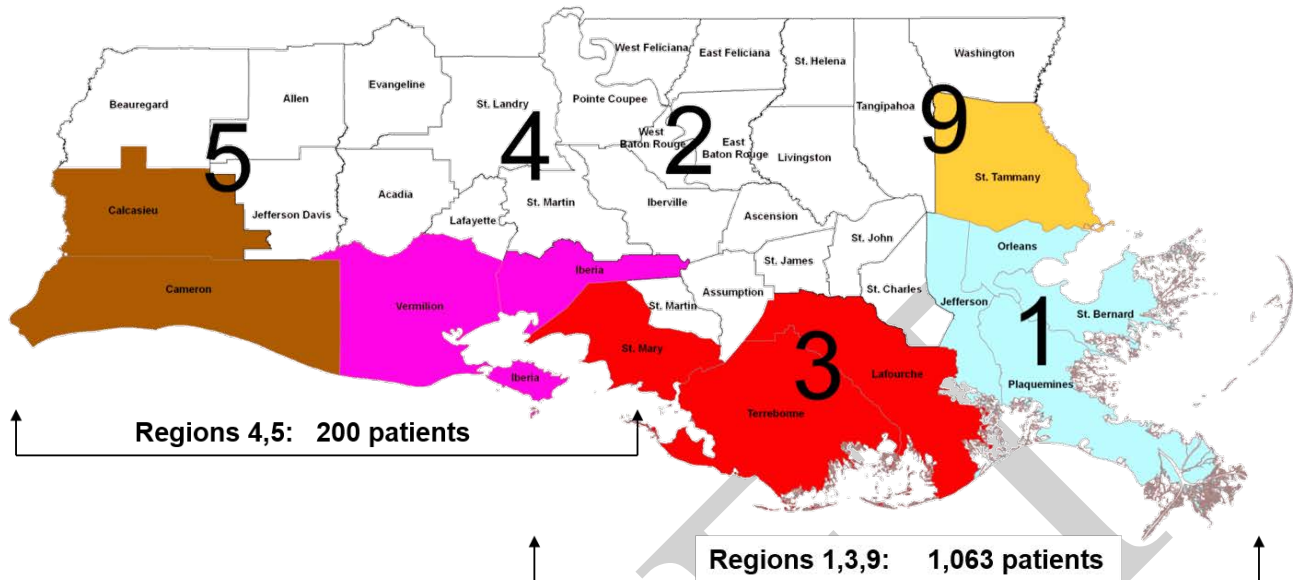
3.2 COASTAL PARISHES MEDICAL PATIENT EVACUATION

Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH) divided up the coastal region of the state into six regions. Out of the 35 parishes within the six regions, only 12 parishes are vulnerable to storm surge (see Figure 2 below). Each of the six regions is further sub-divided into two evacuation scenarios. The SE and SW landfall scenarios are based on the historical data and potential storm tracks of a hurricane making landfall on the coastal parishes of the state.

There are a total of 88 hospitals and 152 nursing homes that are “at risk” in the six region area (see Tabs 1-3). Of the 88 hospitals, Louisiana DHH compiled a list of patients in “at risk” hospitals which would require evacuation. The state has chosen ground evacuation as the state’s primary method of medical evacuation of hospital patients. Air evacuation would only be used to cover the shortfalls in ground evacuation capabilities.

DHHS is the lead Federal agency responsible for medical planning and execution of Aero-medical Evacuation (AE) operations. If requested by the state, DHHS will coordinate execution of AE with FEMA, DoD, VA and other State and Federal partners through a FEMA issued Mission Assignment (MA) to the respective agencies.

Figure 2: Coastal Parishes/Regions



3.3 AERO-MEDICAL MARSHALLING POINTS (AMP)

The state has five pre-designated airfields which could be used as Aero-medical Marshalling Points (AMP) based on the geographical areas that are at risk (see Figure 3 below). Based on the track of the storm, the state will decide which AMPs to activate. For planning purposes below are the pre-planned AMPs by strike zone that could be activated for evacuation:

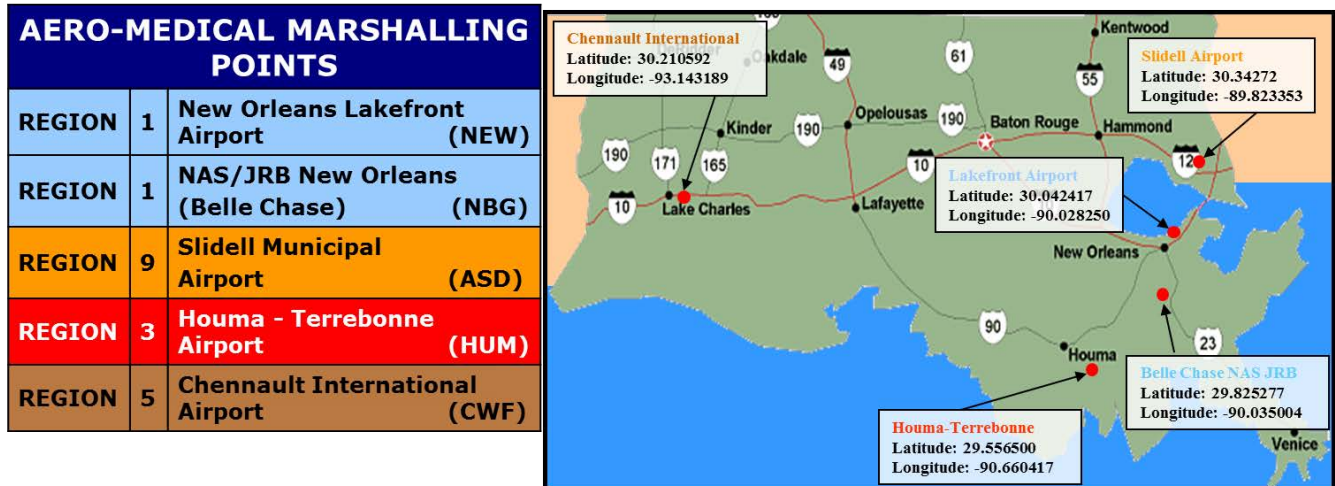
SE Strike:

1. New Orleans Lakefront Airport – Airport Code (NEW)
2. Naval Air Station/Joint Reserve Base (NAS/JRB), New Orleans (Belle Chase) – Airport Code (NBG)
3. Slidell Municipal Airport – Airport Code (ASD)
4. Houma-Terrebonne Airport – Airport Code (HUM)

SW Strike:

1. Chennault International Airport – Airport Code (CWF)

Figure 3: Planned Aero-Medical Marshaling Points



- Five Aero-Medical Marshaling Points (AMP) have been pre-identified based upon the geographical areas that may be at risk during a storm.
- Based on the projected track of a storm, AMPs are activated by the State ESF-8 for evacuation.
- Local and federal contract ambulances/para-transit vehicles will transport patients to the AMPs.

Based on Louisiana's Medical Institution Evacuation Plan (MIEP) concept of operations and the estimated hospital patient evacuation numbers compiled by the State ESF-8 in coordination with the at risk hospitals, ***FEMA and its NDMS partners must be prepared to evacuate by air, up to 1,063 Category 3-5 patients (worst case scenario) in a 38 hour time period starting at H-56.***

Aero-medical evacuation operations will end at or near H-18. Between H-18 to H-12, DoD (and possibly some State and Federal) personnel and equipment will be extracted by military aircraft from the AMPs and flown to a safe haven location outside the path of the storm.

3.4 DoD NDMS OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

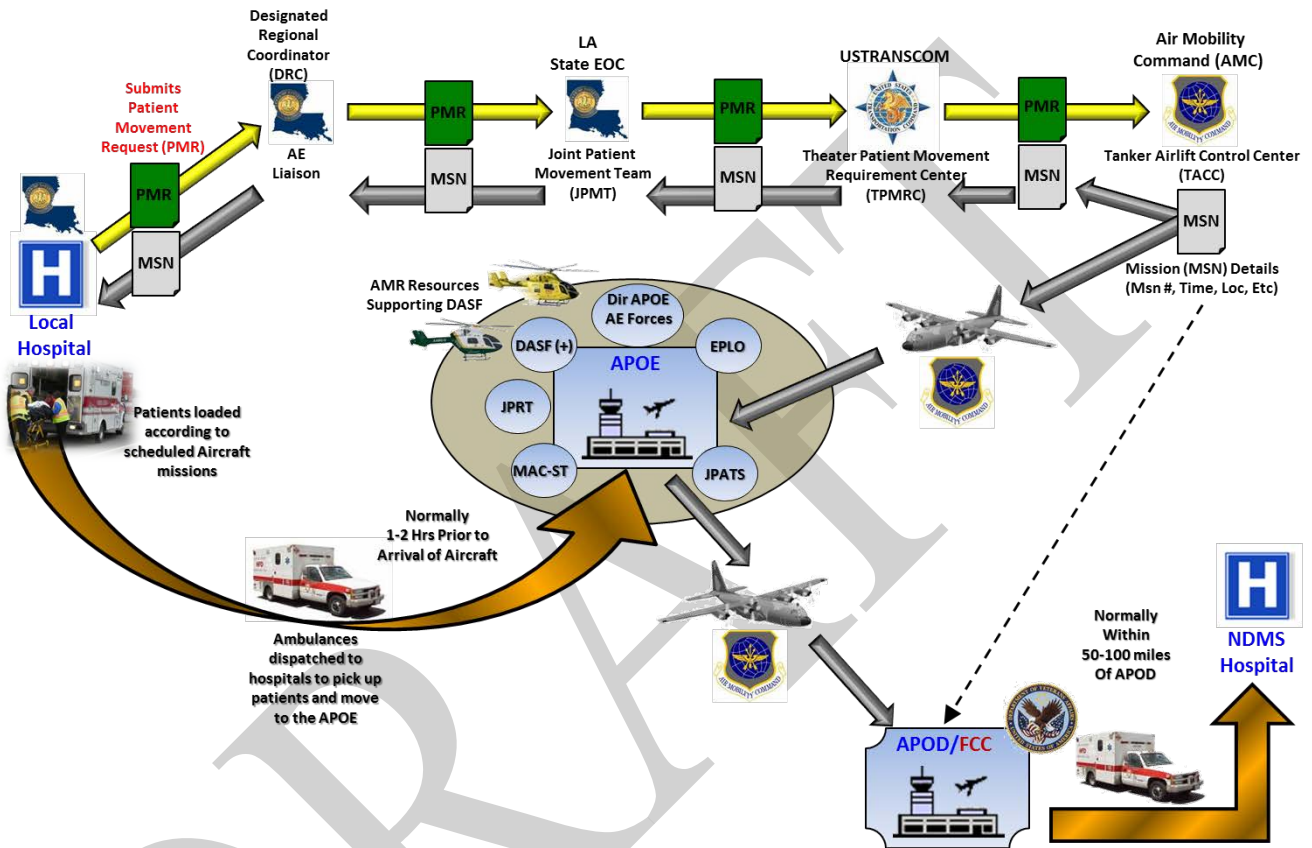
Once the PMR is processed through ESF-8 at the state EOC it will be forwarded to the TPMRC at USTRANSCOM. The PMR is validated and sent to Air Mobility Command (AMC) where a mission is assigned to an Aero-medical Evacuation (AE) crew. The military aircraft with AE crew departs for the designated Aerial Port of Embarkation (APOE) / Aero-medical Marshaling Point (AMP) identified for NDMS operations.

Prior to boarding DoD aircraft, evacuees will be processed through a Disaster Aero-medical Staging Facility (DASF), to facilitate movement to the appropriate Aerial Port of Debarcation (APOD)/FCC site. The AE crewmembers (nurses and technicians specially trained to care for patients in-flight) will take over patient care once patients are aboard the aircraft.

For planning purposes the DoD pre-designated FCCs are: (See Tab 4)

- FCC Little Rock
- FCC Oklahoma City

Figure 4: DoD AE CONOPS Overview



3.5 FEMA/AMR AE OPERATIONS OVERVIEW (Under the National Ambulance Contract)

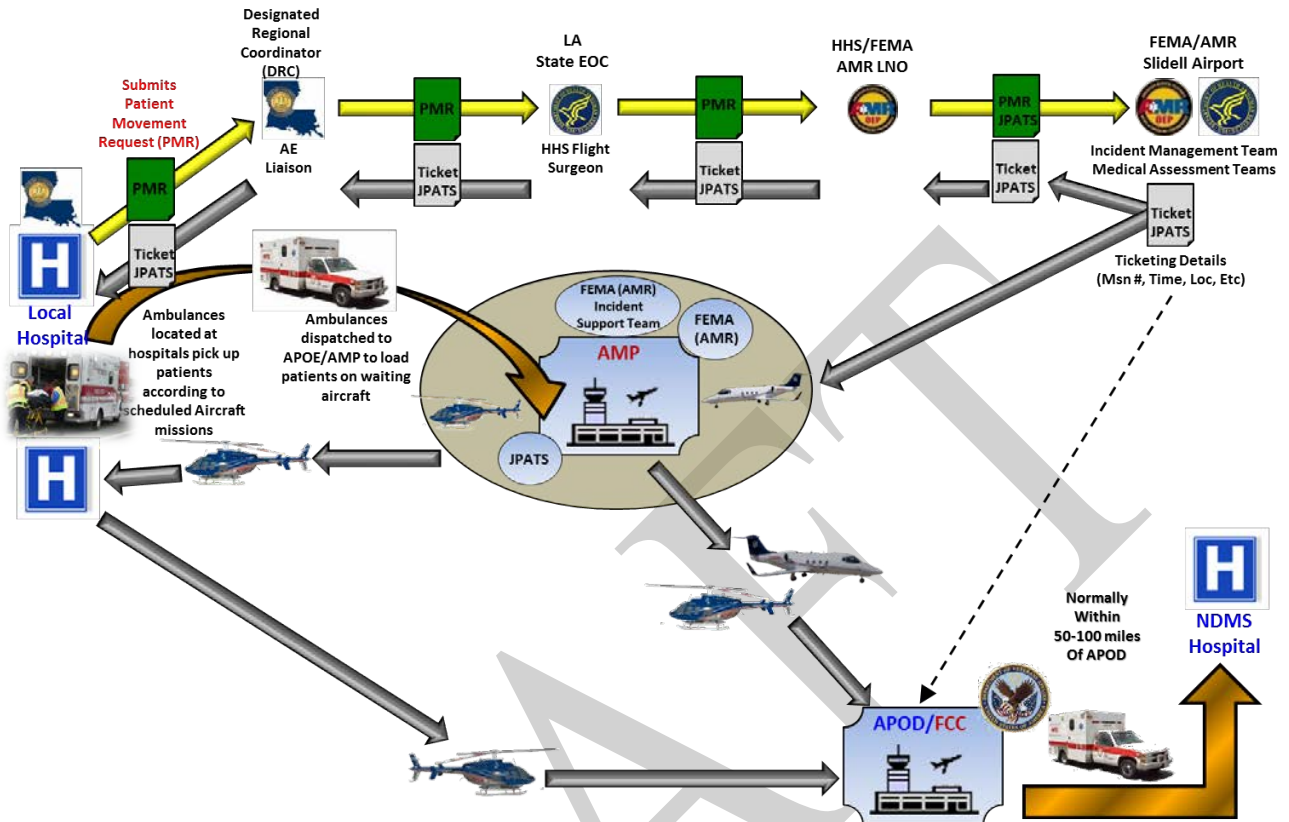
Once the PMR is processed through ESF-8 at the state EOC the request is then passed to the JPATS and AMR LNO at the EOC who forwards the request to JPATS and AMR at Denver, Colorado Command Center. AMR and HHS builds the movement request in JPATS and forwards the request to AMR Dispatch who matches aircraft and ambulance to mission.

AMR Dispatch sends completed mission information to HHS JPATS and AMR who return the information to State EOC and receiving FCC. Ambulances located at hospitals pick up patients according to scheduled aircraft missions and transport to assigned APOE/AMP. Patients are loaded directly from ambulance into the assigned aircraft. AE aircraft departs AMP/APOE for assigned FCC/APOD designated to receive that patient(s).

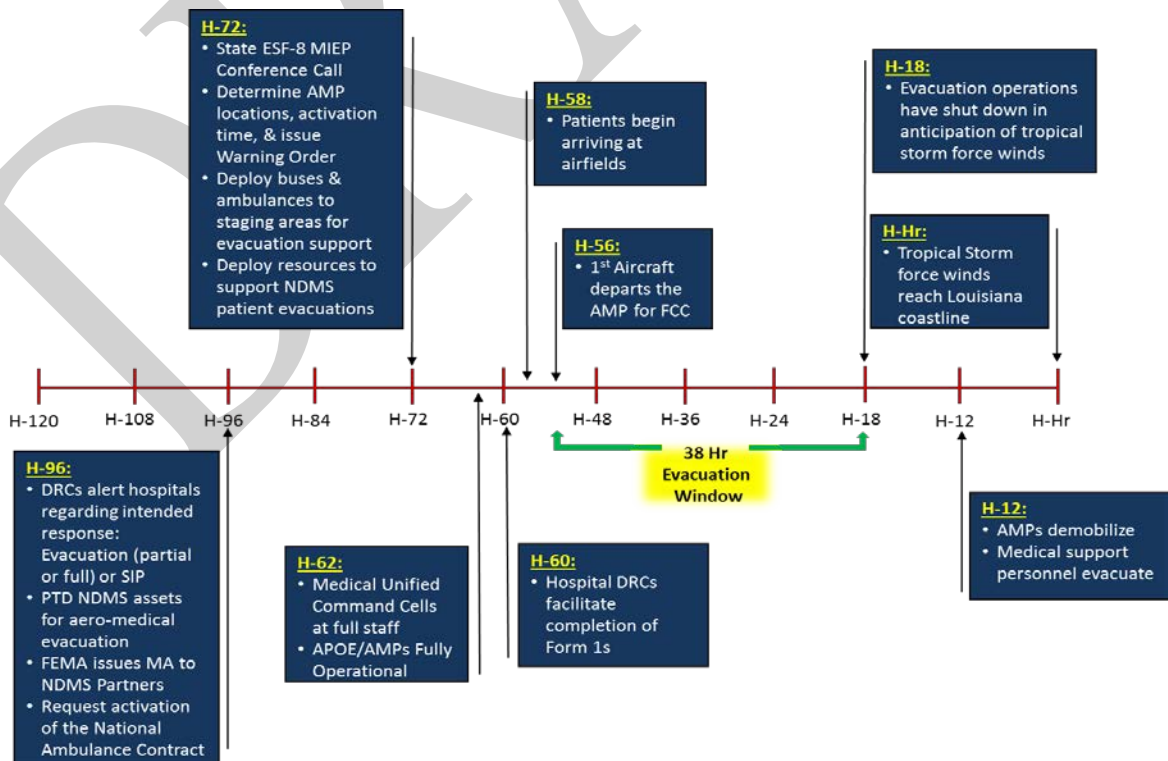
For planning purposes the FEMA/AMR pre-designated FCCs are: (See Tab 4)

- FCC Memphis
- FCC Nashville

Figure 5: FEMA/AMR AE CONOPS Overview



3.6 H-HOUR TIMELINE FOR NDMS OPERATIONS



3.7 STATE AND FEDERAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.7.1 STATE

1. Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH):

- State ESF 8 lead
- Coordinates resources with and between medical institutions, EMS, and other critical healthcare operations and functions.
- Provide medical surveillance and patient tracking.
- Coordinates Special Needs Shelters through its regional Offices of Public Health and the Department of Social Services (DSS).
- Notify GOHSEP and HHS Region 6 Regional Emergency Coordinator of possible evacuation of medical facilities by activation of this plan.
- Coordinate evacuation needs and progress with the DRC manager onsite at the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at GOHSEP.
- Request assets and assistance from other ESF functions in GOHSEP, both state and Federal.
- Coordinate with Louisiana State University (LSU) Systems to provide medical personnel to augment urgent care support at the Union Passenger Terminal and the NOCC during evacuation operations.
- Coordinate medical care for MSNS and GP shelters.
- Report information flow/processing to maintain a medical common operating picture (COP).
- Forward medical COP to GOHSEP/Federal ESF 8.

3.7.2 FEDERAL

1. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS):

- Federal ESF 8 lead.
- Deploy ESF-8 personnel appropriate to the response requirements which may include Region 6 Regional Emergency Coordinators (RECs), other RECs, SMEs, the Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT) to coordinate ESF 8 requests and missions, and a Senior Health Official, contractors, and others deemed appropriate.
- Request appropriate ESF 8 partners to activate and deploy health and medical personnel, equipment, and supplies in response to requests for Federal public health and medical assistance.
- Coordinate with other primary and supporting departments, agencies, and governments throughout the incident including sending Liaison Officers where appropriate.
- Provide staffing for urgent care at special needs and general population shelters, and (potentially) at hospitals that are sheltering in place with its partner agencies.
- Augment state and local evacuation efforts upon request.
- Directs the activation of NDMS as necessary to support medical response operations.
- Activates and deploys teams of NDMS health / medical personnel, equipment, and supplies.

- Activates the NDMS Medical Interagency Coordination Group (MIACG), composed of NDMS partner representatives (DHS, DOD, VA, and HHS), to support hospital evacuation and placement of patients in NDMS hospitals for care.
- Ensure the return of ESF 8 patients and special medical needs evacuees that require en-route medical care and therefore cannot travel via commercial air or without medical assistance.

2. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):

- Develops and distributes mission assignments to NDMS partners.
- Request activation of the National Ambulance Contract through FEMA HQ.
- Provide funding for NDMS operations supporting emergencies declared under the Stafford Act (42 USC, 5121 - 5206).
- Ensures NDMS operations are coordinated with supporting Emergency Support Functions under the NRF.

3. Department of Defense (DoD):

- Alert DoD FCCs (Army, Navy, and Air Force) and provide specific reporting/regulating instructions to support incident relief efforts.
- Alert DoD FCCs to activate NDMS patient reception plans in a phased, regional approach, and when appropriate, in a national approach.
- Coordinate with ESF 1, at the request of HHS, to provide support for the evacuation of seriously ill or injured patients to locations where hospital care or outpatient services are available and provide general aviation and airhead support to compromised airports including emergency lighting and air traffic control.
- Utilize available DoD transportation resources, in coordination with the NDMS MIACG to evacuate and manage patients from the patient collection point in or near the incident site to NDMS patient reception areas.
- Provide available medical personnel for casualty clearing / staging and other missions as needed including aero-medical evacuation and medical treatment.
- Mobilize and deploy available Reserve medical units, when authorized and necessary to provide support.
- Coordinate patient reception, tracking, and management to nearby NDMS non-federal hospitals, VA hospitals, and DOD military treatment facilities that are available and can provide appropriate care.

4. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA):

- Coordinate for air traffic management support of priority medical missions.

5. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA):

- Conduct and provide bed availability reporting for NDMS hospitals.
- Identify and recommend receiving FCCs based on staffing and bed counts.
- Designate and deploy available medical, surgical, and other health support assets, as requested, including Federal Medical Station augmentation packages (105 personnel).
- Coordinate with participating non-Federal NDMS hospitals to provide incident related medical care to authorized NDMS beneficiaries.
- Provide logistics support and wraparound services at FCCs as requested.

3.8 CRITICAL INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS (CIR)

1. Locations of the AMPs/APOEs the state is planning to activate.
2. Number of patients by category needing to be evacuated from medical facilities.
3. Locations of the FCCs activated to support patient evacuations under NDMS.
4. Major change to Federal capabilities and ESF support that would adversely affect the safe evacuation of all patients requiring transportation assistance away from the path of the storm.

4.0 LOGISTICS

ESF-8 teams supporting either evacuations or medical response will process requests for supplies and services through their respective State or Federal Logistics Chiefs.

4.1 SHELTER IN PLACE

Logistical support for sheltering in place, Medical Special Needs Shelters and medical care facilities will be supported through a combination of State and federal contracts for supplies and services. These contracts include, but are not limited to, ice, water, food, linens, fuel, generators, portable air conditioners, medical supplies, pharmaceuticals, and various services.

Coordination for support will be done through Louisiana DHH to allow the state to fulfill the requirement locally. If the requirement exceeds the states capability a request will be processed through the ESF-8 liaison to Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP). ESF-8 will satisfy the requirement internally, or pass to FEMA. FEMA will fill the requirement through their internal logistics system, or through their Inter-agency Agreement (IAA) with Defense Logistics Agency (DLA).

4.2 AERO-MEDICAL EVACUATION

Evacuation of patients from hospitals and nursing homes will be supported through a combination of state and federal transportation contracts.

Ambulances will be coordinated through Louisiana Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) out of the Louisiana State Department of Health & Hospitals' (DHH) Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and ESF-8 will provide a liaison to assist.

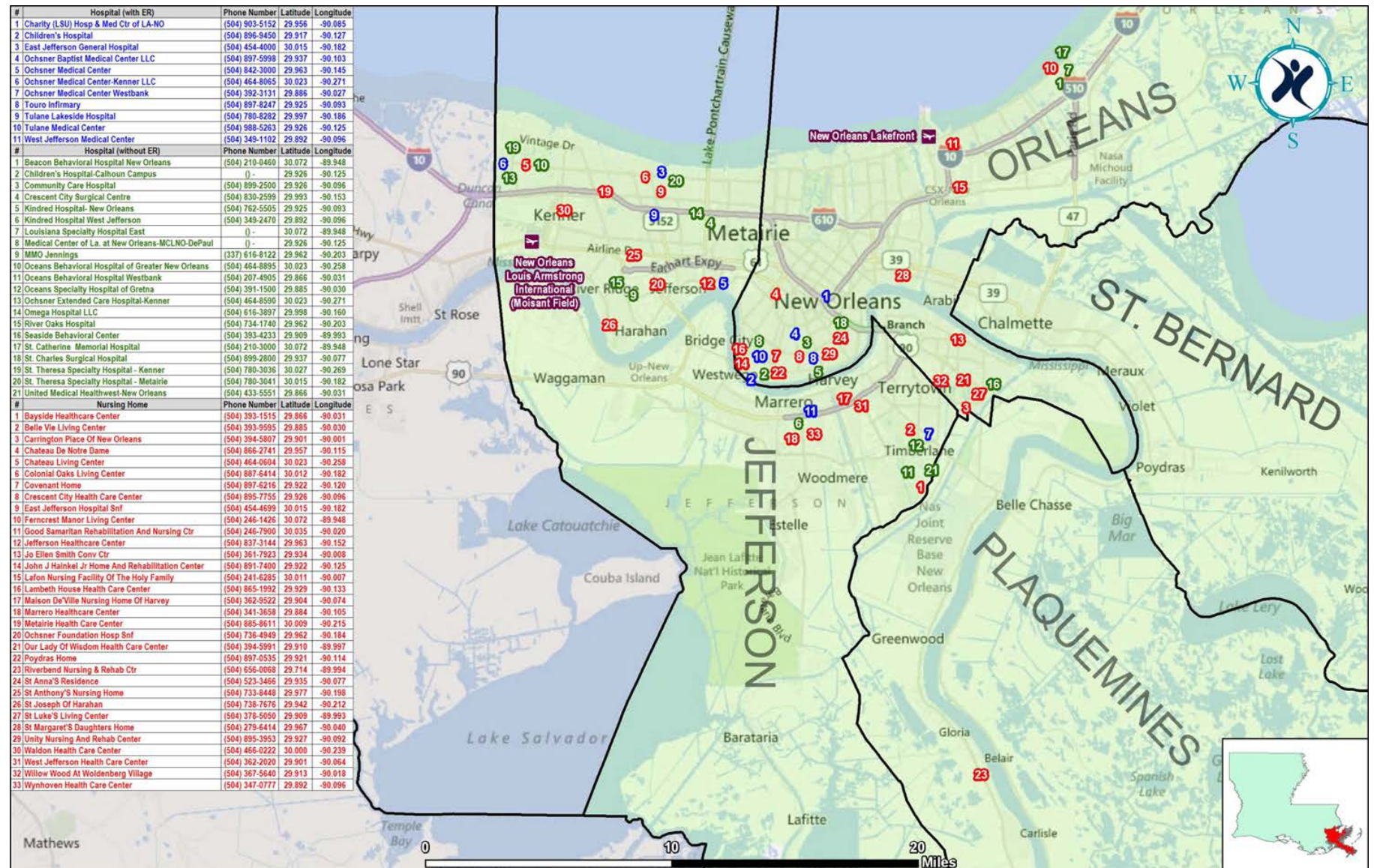
Buses will be coordinated through Louisiana Department of Transportation & Development (DOTD) and ESF-8 will provide liaisons for assistance.

Aero-medical transport of patients will be coordinated through the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) utilizing Department of Defense (DoD) and FEMA/American Medical Response (AMR) aircraft.

5.0 CORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

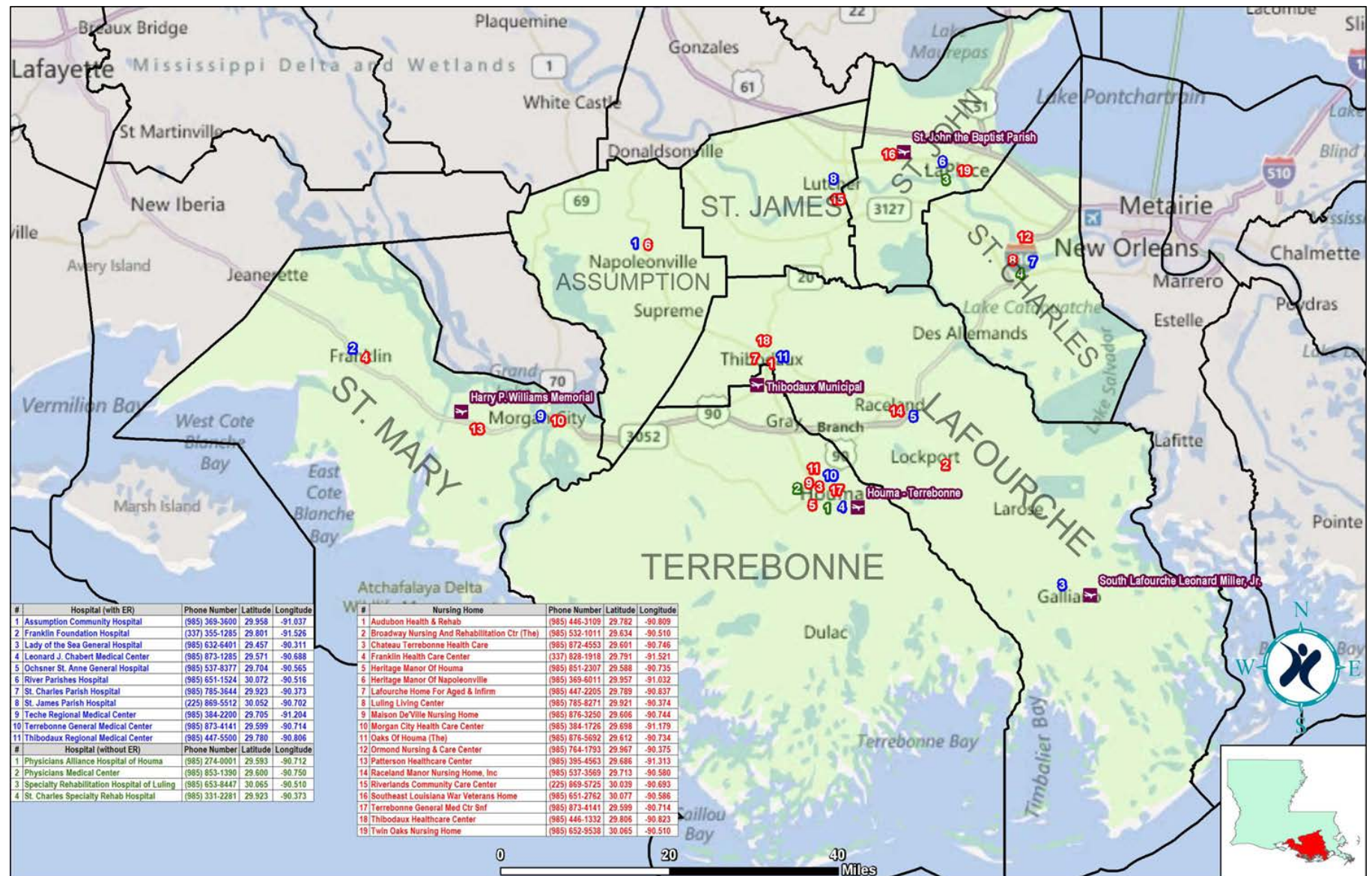
1. Medical institutions will request ground evacuation through their Hospital DRC.
2. All formal requests (Resource Request Forms) and resources movements will be coordinated between the State ESF-8 and Federal ESF-8.

Tab 1: Louisiana Evacuation Hospitals - Region 1



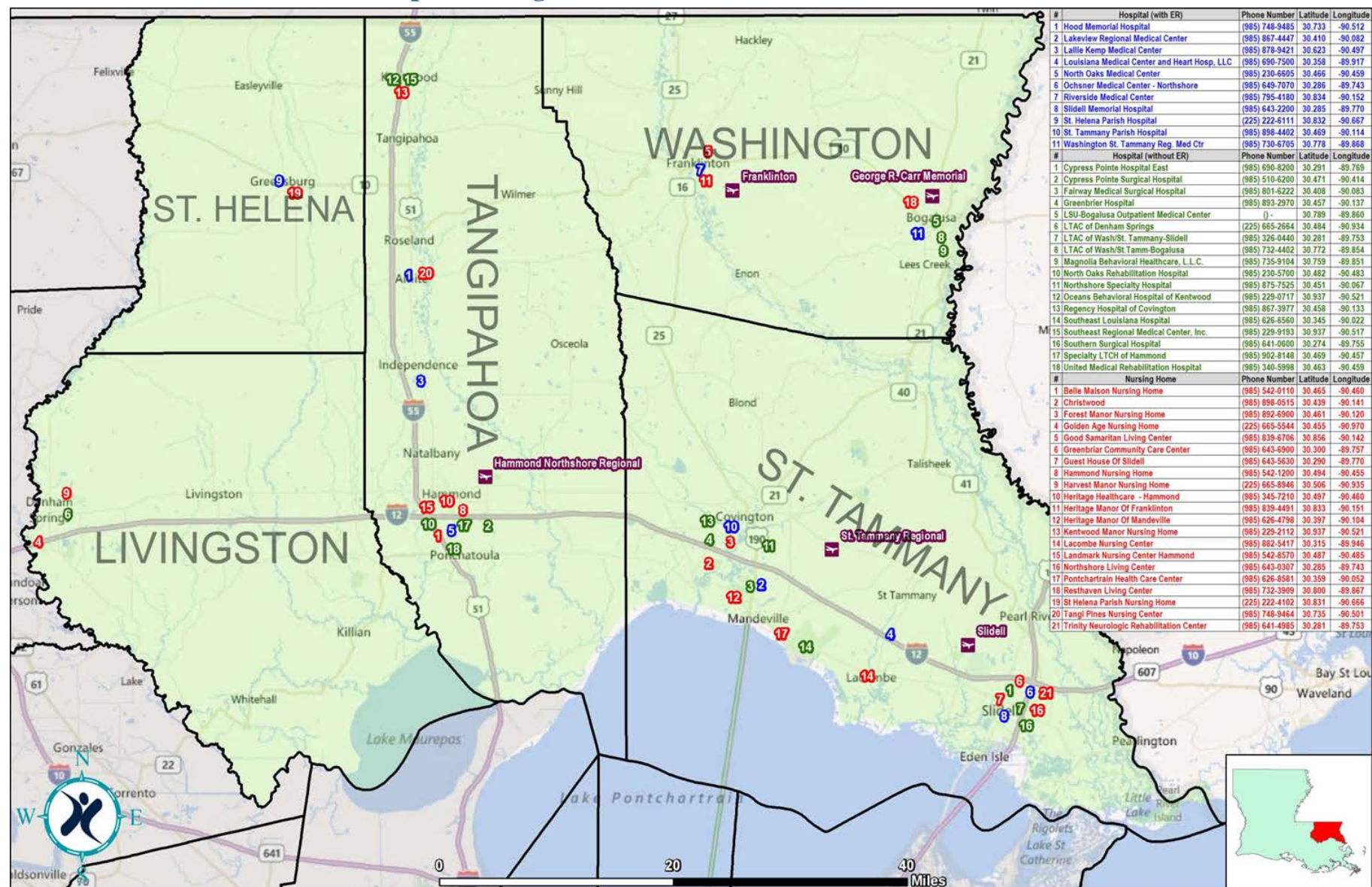
Map produced May 4, 2012 by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals / Office of Public Health / Section of Environmental Epidemiology and Toxicology (SEET) using data provided by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals and the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development. Disclaimer: SEET cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information contained on these maps and expressly disclaims liability for errors and omissions in their contents.

Tab 2: Louisiana Evacuation Hospitals - Region 3



Map produced May 4, 2012 by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals / Office of Public Health / Section of Environmental Epidemiology and Toxicology (SEET) using data provided by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals and the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development. Disclaimer: SEET cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information contained on these maps and expressly disclaims liability for errors and omissions in their contents.

Tab 3: Louisiana Evacuation Hospitals - Region 9



Map produced May 4, 2012 by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals / Office of Public Health / Section of Environmental Epidemiology and Toxicology (SEET) using data provided by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals and the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development.
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Tab 4: Planned Federal Coordinating Centers – (NDMS)



Annex Y: Acronyms

ACG	Air Coordination Group
AE	Aero-medical Evacuation
AMP	Aero-medical Marshalling Point
AOR	Area of Responsibility
APOD	Aerial Port of Debarkation
APOE	Aerial Port of Embarkation
ARF	Action Request Form
C2	Command and Control
CAT	Crisis Action Team
CCATT	Critical Care Air Transport Teams
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
CIR	Critical information Requirement
CMS	Consumable Medical Supplies
COI	Communities of Interest
CONPLAN	Contingency Plan
CONUS	Continental United States
COP	Common Operating Picture
COW	Cellular on Wheels
CTN	Critical Transportation Need
CUSI	Commonly Used Shelter Items
DAE	Disaster Assistance Employee
DASF	Disaster Aero-medical Staging Facility
DC	Distribution Center
DCE	Defense Coordinating Element
DCO	Defense Coordinating Officer
DFW	Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DIR	Disaster Initiated Reviews
DISC	Disaster Information Systems Clearing House
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DME	Durable Medical Equipment
DNI	Director of National Intelligence
DOAF	Department of Agriculture and Forestry
DoD	Department of Defense
DOI	Department of Interior
DOT	Department of Transportation (<i>Federal</i>)
DOTD	Department of Transportation and Development (<i>State</i>)
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DRF	Disaster Relief Fund

DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EM	Emergency Management
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPLO	Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAMS	Federal Air Marshal Service
FCC	Federal Coordination Center
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FCP	Forward Command Post
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMS	Field Medical Station
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FSA	Federal Staging Area
FUOPS	Future Operations
GDSS	Global Decision Support System
GEN POP	General Population
GIS	Geospatial Information System
GOHSEP	Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
GPMRC	Global Patient Movement Requirements Center
GSA	General Services Administration
HAZUS	Hazards US Risk Assessment Software
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HLT	Hurricane Liaison Team
HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HQ	Headquarters
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IAT	Incident Assessment Team
IAW	In Accordance With
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team
IMH	Incident Management Handbook
IOF	Interim Operating Facility
IOR	Initial Operating Report
IPS	Integrated Planning System
IRCT	Incident Response Coordination Team
IRR	Initial Response Resource
ISB	Incident Support Base
JDOMS	Joint Director of Military Support
JFO	Joint Field Office

JIC	Joint Information Center
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JRCC	Joint Rescue Coordination Centers
JTF	Joint Task Force
LAN	Local Area Network
LANG	Louisiana National Guard
LDHH	Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals
LDOC	Louisiana Department of Corrections
LDWF	Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
LMC	Logistics Management Center
LMD	Logistics Management Directorate
LNO	Liaison Officer
LSCMS	Logistics Supply Chain Management System
LSP	Louisiana State Police
LSU	Louisiana State University
MA	Mission Assignment
MAC	Mapping and Analysis Center
MD	Management Division
MERS	Mobile Emergency Response Support
MIACG	Medical Interagency Coordination Group
MIEP	Medical Institution Evacuation Plan
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSY	Louis Armstrong International Airport
MTD	Mitigation Division
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NECN	National Emergency Coordination Net
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NHC	National Hurricane Center
NIFOG	National Interoperability Field Operations Guide
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NLS	National Logistics System
NLSC	National Logistics Supply Chain
NLT	No Later Than
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOC	National Operations Center
NOLA	New Orleans Louisiana
NPD	National Preparedness Division
NRC	National Regulatory Commission
NRCC	National Response Coordination Center
NRF	National Response Framework
NS/EP	National Security/Emergency Preparedness
NSSE	National Special Security Events
NTC	Net Tropical Cyclone
NWS	National Weather Service

OFA	Other Federal Agency
OPCON	Operational Control
OPLAN	Operations Plan
OPORD	Operations Order
PAX	Personnel
PCA	Posse Comitatus Act
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO	Public Information Officer
PKEMRA	Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act
POC	Point of Contact
POD	Point of Distribution
PPP	Parish Pick-up Point
PSMA	Pre-Scripted Missions Assignment
PTDO	Prepare to Deploy Order
RA	Regional Administrator
RCM	Regional Continuity Manager
REPLO	Regional Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
REPP	Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program
RD	Response Division
RISC	Regional Interagency Steering Committee
RNA	Rapid Needs Assessment
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
RSA	Regional Staging Area
RSC	Responder Support Camp
RSS	Resource Support Section
RST	Regional Support Team
SAD	State Active Duty
SAR	Search and Rescue
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEC DEF	Secretary of Defense
SEPLO	State Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
SFCC	State Forward Coordination Center
SITREP	Situation Report
SMS	Single Mobility System
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SUSAR	State Urban Search and Rescue
TFR	Temporary Flight Restriction
TSA	Transportation Security Administration (<i>Federal</i>)
TSA	Transportation Staging Area (<i>State</i>)
UCG	Unified Coordination Group
UPT	Union Pacific Terminal
USACE	United States Army Corp of Engineers
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USNORTHCOM	United States Northern Command

US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command
VA	Veterans Administration
VAL	Voluntary Agency Liaison
VMAT	Veterinary Medical Assistance Team
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
VTC	Video Teleconference

DRAFT

Annex Z: Distribution Instructions

1.0 GENERAL

Information contained in this plan is sensitive in nature. This annex provides instructions to ensure proper protection of the information found in the 2016 FEMA Region 6 / Louisiana Hurricane Operations Plan.

2.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Distribution is authorized to State and Federal interagency partners as appropriate, determined by the Regional Administrator and/or State emergency management officials only. Distribution to other State, local, and Tribal officials is not authorized without prior approval from FEMA Region 6, Response Division and/or GOHSEP.

Information contained in this plan is not authorized to be published on any website and is not releasable to the public or media.

Distribution, transmission, and destruction of this plan will be in accordance with the DHS Management Directive 11042. Questions pertaining to the distribution, transmission, or destruction of this plan will be submitted to the Director, Response Division, at (940) 898-5137 or via e-mail to KennethG.Clark@dhs.gov.